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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

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VOL. III NEW YORK, MAY 23, 1917 No. 37

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ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

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A FEDERAL LICENSE AND COMMERCIAL TAX

Any plan of taxation which has been so ably endorsed as the proposed plan for a Federal License and Commercial Tax is entitled to consideration. Without exception, every business man to whom we have explained the details of this plan has given it his unqualified approval. They all emphasize its *simplicity* and its *fairness* as a business tax.

There are four things which the business interests expect of Congress at this time:—

1—They want Congress to spread these taxes over all branches of business.

2—They want a simple plan of taxation which they can carry out without having a lawyer constantly at their elbow, or putting on an extra force of clerks to handle the details.

3—They want a plan which will raise the necessary amount of revenue and not disturb established trade customs.

4—They do not want to be obliged to leave their business at frequent intervals and rush to Washington to head off freak legislation which may seriously affect their business

The plan sugggested fulfills all of these requirements. It is simple; it is practical; it is easy to operate; it plays no favorites; it taxes all business; it will not disturb business; and, best of all, it will raise the amount of revenue needed without being a burden on any one branch of business.

ELECTROCHEMISTRY AND THE AUTOMOBILE

By Colin G. Fink

"Electrochemistry made the automobile possible." This was the consensus of opinion at the close of a very successful and interesting meeting of the American Electrochemical Society recently held at Detroit. Without such products as high-speed steel, chrome-vanadium steel, aluminum, magnesium, and the artificial abrasives, carborundum and alundum, all products of the electric furnace, the modern gasoline car would never have been evolved. Were we to eliminate the electric furnace products and substitute steel and other materials that were used 30 years ago, the cars would be far too heavy for the engine to drive.

A series of splendid electric furnace papers were presented by Messrs. J. A. Mathews, R. F. Flinterman, J. L. Dixon, C. A. Buck and C. H. von Baur. Visits were also made to several steel plants so as to afford the members and guests an opportunity to see the electric furnaces in actual operation. At the Dodge Bros. and Ford automobile factories the substitution of electric enamelling ovens for the old style gas and coke fired ovens has greatly improved the quality of the product.

CRACKING PETROLEUM FOR GASOLINE

By Ellwood Hendrick

In Dr. Walter F. Rittman's address before the spring meeting of the American Chemical Society he gave some interesting figures about gasoline and the automobile industry, and he also made some predictions. It is pub-

lished in full in the society's *Industrial Journal.* Of three billion gallons of gasoline to be produced in the United States in 1917 he said that one-fifth would be made by cracking.

Cracking petroleum means taking petroleum residues after the gasoline and kerosene have been distilled off and treating this residue according to various processes, but usually with heat and pressure. What happens is that, in a chemical sense, and to use a very loose expression, the residue is knocked to pieces, into big and little pieces, let us say. Then some of the little pieces are found to be gasoline. It has been observed that there is a limit to cracking, and that after three times in succession the residue refused to separate into gasoline and other bodies. On further treatment it shows a disposition to go back into its original elements, carbon and hydrogen. The rule seems to be about three times and out.

MAGNESITE FROM GREECE

Over 69,800 tons of magnesite were exported from Athens in 1916, compared with 43,200 tons in 1915. The value of the 1916 exports is given as $1,161,000, against a value of $293,600 for the exports in 1915. The increased demand for the Greek mineral that has been noted is not due to its superior quality, but to the impossibility of importing magnesite from Austria. Until the commencement of the war Austria-Hungary furnished nearly all the world with dead-burnt magnesite for lining steel furnaces, but through the closing of Austrian ports purchasers of this article have been obliged to turn to Greece for their supplies.

Caustic calcined magnesite is manufactured into magnesium cements, plaster for fireproof partitions, steam packings, millstones, and polishing wheels. Magnesium cements are used in making dust-proof floors, imitation-marble wainscoting, etc. Magnesite in its dead-burnt condition is for the manufacture of fireproof bricks used in the smelting industry (by the basic process) for lining steel furnaces. When it is considered that in the past few years the products of steel furnaces have played such an important role in warfare, the value of this can be appreciated.

NO DRAFT FOR THE ARMY UNTIL SEPT. 1

In response to a suggestion by Senator Jones of Washington that the new selective draft army help harvest crops, Secretary Baker disclosed that it was not expected to call out the first 500,000 men before September 1 because of "the depleted state of our supplies" and that there would therefore be no "appreciable interference with the labor supply of the country until that date."

JAPAN'S CAMPHOR ALLOTMET FOR EXPORT

The allotment of crude camphor for export by the Japanese Monopoly Bureau for 1917 (March, 1917, to March, 1918) is placed at 3,600,000 pounds. Last year's allotment was 4,000,000 pounds. The exports for 1916 exceeded this amount, however, owing to the unusual demand. United States imports of crude in 1914 were 3,488,271 pounds; in 1915, about 3,712,328 pounds, and for 1916 they are estimated at 5,654,281 pounds. It is estimated that 3,000,000 pounds of refined camphor were imported in 1916 against about 1,000,000 in 1915 and 1914.

USING DYES AS ANTISEPTICS

Dr. Erwin Baumann of Konigsberg, Prussia, has treated over 400 patients with aniline dyes to kill germs and arrest growths. He says they are superior to any antiseptic substances. Dr. Baumann first used methylene blue and subsequently methyl violet, which gave the best results. For burns, cuts, scratches and abscesses the surface of the wound was painted with a four per cent dye solution. In some cases the dye was used in powder form and in others it was made into a paste with glycerin. In fistulous passages the dye was squirted in with a syringe and the wound dried up. Methylene blue was used for irrigating the bladder and destroying bacteria and germs.

NEW BRITISH EXPORT PROHIBITIONS

Amendments to the British list of prohibited exports are announced in an Order of Council, just issued. In the following list the prohibition of exports is as follows: Goods marked (a), to all destinations; goods marked (b), to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British possessions and protectorates; goods marked (c), to all destinations in foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France and French possessions, Russia, Italy and Italian possessions, Spain and Portugal, and to all ports in any such foreign countries and to all Russian Baltic ports:

(1) That the following headings should be deleted:

(c) Camphor; (c) gums (except such as contain caoutchouc and except gum tragacanth); hemp, and hemp manufactures, the following: (c) other hemp and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specifically prohibited; (c) Iceland, Irish and Sphagnum moss, algin and its compounds; (b) oil, whale (train, blubber, sperm), seal oil, shark oil, fish oil generally, and mixtures of the foregoing; (b) paraffin wax; (a) sauces and condiments (except table salt) not otherwise prohibited; (c) resins, resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc) and articles containing resins and resinous substances; (c) talc; (a) tallow, refined; (b) waxes, animal, mineral and vegetable (except carnauba), and composite waxes.

(2) That the following headings should be added: (a) aerated and mineral waters; (c) algae; (c) algin and its compounds; (a) bottles, metal, such as can be used for containing mercury; (b) camphor; (a) candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow; (c) celluloid, articles partly manufactured of. Chemicals, etc., the following: (c) Calcium silicide; (b) cinchona bark; (c) fluorine compounds, not otherwise prohibited; (c) iron, oxides of; (c) manganese compounds, not otherwise prohibited; (c) sodium silicate, and mixtures containing sodium silicate; (c) vanadium compounds; (b) glue stock of all kinds (including animal hoofs, untanned hides and pelts, not otherwise specifically prohibited, fish bladders and fish skins); (c) gold paint containing sulphide of tin; (b) gum arabic; (a) gum, damar; (c) gums not otherwise prohibited; (a) moss, Carrageen; (c) mosses, other than Carrageen moss; (a) oil, sea-elephant, and mixtures containing such oil; (b) oil, fish and seal, not otherwise prohibited, and mixtures containing such oils; (a) oil, sperm, and mixtures containing such oil; (a) oil, whale, and mixtures containing such oil; (a) paraffin wax. Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following: (a) Caramel, liquid or solid; (c) condiments (except table salt) not otherwise prohibited; (a) egg powder; (b) mustard; (c) sauces; (a) resins, resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc) and articles containing resins and resinous substances; (a) spermaceti; (c) talc, all forms, including French chalk; (a) tallow; (b) waxes, animal, mineral, vegetable and composite waxes, not otherwise prohibited; (a) whalebone; (a) whale fins; (a) whalebone meal.

CHANGES IN ITALIAN TARIFF ON SPICES

The United States Consul General at Genoa cables under date of May 17: "The following changes in Italian import tariff took effect May 15: Cinnamon (tariff No. 26), 250 lire per quintal; cloves (No. 27), 250 lire per quintal; pepper (No. 28), 220 lire per quintal; pimento (No. 28), 400 lire per quintal; tea (No. 29), 450 lire per quintal. (Quintal equals 100 kilos equals 220 pounds; lira, $0.193 par value.)"

The former rates on the articles named above were the following: Cinnamon, 150 lire; cloves, 150 lire; pepper and pimento, 120 lire; tea, 250 lire.

Horace Bowker, of the American Agricultural Chemical Company, New York, and president of the National Fertilizer Association, presided at a conference of fertilizer manufacturers at the Hotel Biltmore on Friday, May 18, called to consider the threatened shortage in raw materials. Methods of increasing the supply were discussed.

NARCOTIC LAW NOT VIOLATED, SAYS COURT, BY FAILURE TO RECORD ALL RECEIPTS

Charge Against Clement D. Harrington Dismissed on Ground That Facts Did Not Constitute Crime—Statute Held to Cover Only Disposition of Narcotic Drug.

The judges of the Court of Special Sessions, New York, dismissed the charge against Clement D. Harrington, a druggist of 249 West Broadway, who was accused by the Narcotic Squad of having in his possession a quantity of heroin for which he could not account. The court ruled that the facts contained in the informations filed by the plaintiff did not constitute a crime, and that therefore the defendant could not be indicted.

Mr. Harrington was arrested in March, 1917, on information made by an officer. The case was sent to the Court of Special Sessions and tried before three judges. John H. Corwin, of counsel for the defendant, demurred that the information filed contained no facts which would constitute a crime.

It was charged that Mr. Harrington, who recently purchased the retail drug store in which the stock of heroin was alleged to have been held, had on record on June 1, 1916, a stock of 50 grains of heroin, and that on March 1, 1917, he still had 50 grains in stock, although his records proved that in the meantime he had disposed of 21 grains. The specific charge alleged a failure to keep a correct account of the acquisition of the drug. There was no statute, said Mr. Corwin, which required a druggist or dealer to keep a record showing his acquisitions, but only of the amount disposed of. "I maintain that there would have been no crime had he been proven to have a barrel of heroin, for the acquisition of which he could not account," said Mr. Corwin.

"The charge is not that we have less heroin on hand than we should have if all dispensations had been recorded," declared Mr. Corwin, "but that we have more after considering all recorded sales. There is no requirement that we should keep a record of receipt, but only of out-go."

It was declared by counsel for the defense that there was no attempt to show intentional misrepresentation, the charge being merely that Harrington had failed to keep a "proper" account of his acquisition of heroin. Any such "discrepancy in account" might have been the result of accident, miscalculation or of discovering some heroin in stock which was not known of in 1916, it was held, and that as all which was required by the statute was an account of the disposition of heroin, no account of its receipt was required.

The court ruled that as the information failed to charge any "facts constituting a crime" the information was dismissed and the defendant discharged.

Mr. Corwin said his legal contention in brief was:

"Neglect to keep a 'proper' record of disposition of heroin is not a crime unless the particular impropriety is alleged, and that impropriety must consist of some specific infraction of the statute alleged, i. e., Sec. 248 of Public Health Law. The crime must be some violation of Sec. 248 of the Public Health Law."

CANADIAN DRUGGISTS TURN TO U. S.

A Canadian druggist writing of the stringency in drugs in Canada gives the United States credit for coming to the relief of the trade. He says:

"The stocks held in the United States were evidently large, or the blockade 'leaky,' for exhaustion has been apparent in only a few lines, and this just recently. Famine prices are now ruling for benzoic acid, benzoate of soda, permanganate of potash, phenacetin, phenazone, etc. For heavy chemicals, such as bleaching powder, sulphate of copper, nitrate of potash, alum and epsom salt, the bulk of this trade, which formerly went to England, was diverted to the United States; but a further handicap was experienced by British Columbia by the closing of the Panama Canal, and the consequent discontinuance of direct steamers from New York, which more than doubled the freight, as it necessitated a rail haulage of about 3,000 miles. Epsom salt reached very high figures, and it was only the utilization of large deposits of natural sulphate of magnesia, found in northern Washington, U. S. (adjacent to British Columbia), which effectually broke the market.

"For some time the Canadian market was bare of salvarsan," he continues, "but eventually an excellent article was perfected in the laboratory of the Toronto University which is producing excellent results. It is marketed under the name 'Diarsenol.'

"Canadian chemists are also meeting with success in producing acetylsalicylic acid and phenacetin, and a large business has been done for export in the former. The establishment of several factories for the manufacture of explosives, especially T. N. T., gives promise that when the war is over we may be producing in these same factories such articles as carbolic acid, naphthaline, etc."

OAK GALLS FOUND IN CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23—New sources of oak galls have just been found near the Baird fishery station, and, according to Secretary of Commerce Redfield, this is going to help out a great deal in the tanning industry. Heretofore we have been importing our entire supply of oak galls from Turkey, but since the war this source of supply has diminished and is now practically cut off. These oak galls arise following the sting of an insect, the tree endeavoring to throw off the poison. The Baird naval station is located in California, near the Sierra mountains. There are 1,100 acres of land, the property of the Government, and on these there are many hundreds of bushels of these oak galls to be had for the picking.

Secretary Redfield has a collection of oak galls brought back from the fishery station by Dr. Hugh M. Smith, of the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce. It is said that these are rich in gallic acid. They are largely used in the tanning of leather, although the Government has been importing them from abroad for the dressing of sealskins that are now being sold in the American market instead of at London, as has been the practice in previous years.

"All we have to do now," said Secretary Redfield, "is to go out on our own property and pick these up. We have been paying $50 a ton and the oak galls are very heavy."

WAR FEATURES OF CHEMICAL EXPOSITION

The National Exposition of Chemical Industries for 1917 will be the largest exhibit ever held by that body. Charles F. Roth, one of the managers, says trench gases, burning liquid shells and chemical shells, which have played such an important part along the Somme and Aisne rivers will be an attraction of interest to the general public as well as to chemists. It is possible that the U. S. Army will show a complete series of the chemical shells it will use. A chemical shell or explosive to defeat submarines is a possible exhibit.

DYE, CHEMICAL AND DRUG NEWS

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. says: "The general demand for chemicals in our line continues good; numerous fluctuations in prices have occurred during the past month, of which, however, only a few are quotable. Acetone has advanced further, keeping pace with the advance in the price of the raw material, acetate of lime. Arsenic—The market is quite uncertain, price, however, continues firm. Phosphoric acid is scarce and higher in price. Tin oxide—The metal has advanced to an unprecedented figure, compelling us to advance our price for the oxide to 66 cents per pound in original barrels, at which we are now holding."

Dr. Emil E. Lungwitz, Eastern representative of the Kelly Filter Press, has removed from 30 Church street into his new and more spacious quarters at 90 West street. The change was made necessary by the increase in business.

The L. K. Liggett Co. has filed a statement with the Massachusetts Corporation Commissioner as of Dec. 31, 1916, showing cash and debts receivable $1,063,953; surplus $501,249, and total assets and liabilities $7,570,240.

The value of indigo exported from London to the United States during the first four months of this year was but $625,484, against $1,305,980 in 1916 for the same period.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

Statement showing the exports of castor seed from each province of British India to foreign countries in the month of February, 1917, and in the eleven months ended February, 1917, compared with the corresponding periods of the previous year:

Provinces from which exported	Month of February 1916 Cwts.	1917 Cwts.	11 mos., Apr. 1 to end of February. 1915-16 Cwts.	1916-17 Cwts.
Bengal	.....	3,252	80,207	93,620
Bombay	230,645	101,758	1,436,746	1,618,190
Sind	1,395	.....	3,280	821
Madras	3,770	.....	108,620	34,016
Burma	.....	.....	12	135
Total	235,810	105,010	1,628,865	1,746,782

W. S. Warner, of Tampa, Florida, is planning to build a vessel of reinforced concrete and equip it with machinery for hoisting seaweed from the Sargasso Sea in the North Atlantic and reducing it to ashes. After running the seaweed through three successive sets of heavy rolls to remove the water, it will be passed through rotary drying kilns, burned, and the ashes, in which the potash content is concentrated, stored in the hold of the vessel. Mr. Warner plans to install an equipment capable of producing two hundred tons of ashes per day.

A decree has been handed down by the Supreme court of Maine dissolving the Fort Hill Chemical Co., a corporation organized in Portland, April 21, 1899, with $1,000,000 capital stock, to carry on a general business as chemists, engineers and manufacturers. The action for dissolution was brought by Leonard B. Buchanan of Woburn, Mass., who was president of the corporation. At a meeting of the shareholders on Dec. 20, 1916, it was voted to dissolve and terminate the company.

Cable advices from Bergen, Norway, to Schieffelin & Co., stated the production of codliver oil in Norway thus far this season at 28,320 barrels, which compares with 43,955 barrels up to May 9 last year, the nearest date available for comparison with last season. The catch thus far this season amounts to 22,700,000 fish, against 42,500,000 last season.

The Eastern Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., manufacturers of chemicals, drugs, etc., has been formed under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of $2,500,000. Incorporators: Clark L. Jordan, George F. Bargitt and George G. Gates, Yonkers, N. Y.

Jackson Bros. of Valparaiso under date of March 15 say of nitrate of soda: "The market is without doubt weaker. Prices for near deliveries having suffered a considerable decline and at present the outlook rather favors a still further drop in prices.

William P. Redington, vice president and treasurer of the Coffin, Redington Company, wholesale druggists of San Francisco, was a visitor in the local drug trade last week.

Bick & Undy, dyestuffs and chemicals, Philadelphia, have removed from their former location, 59 South Front street, to larger quarters, 119-121 North Front street.

Albert H. Sigbie, formerly connected with the export department of McKesson & Robbins, is now associated with Madero Bros., Inc., in their foreign department.

Exports of aloes from the Cape during January amounted to 52,161 pounds, against 121,520 pounds in the same time last year.

A. Witte, of Manhattan, celluloid, contemplates the erection of a factory on Erasmus street, near Johnson Place, Brooklyn.

The British imports of extracts for dyeing were valued at £670,000 for 1916 against £138,000 in 1914.

A handsome shade of fast yellow is being put on the market by Bachmeier & Co. of New York.

PROHIBITION LAWS AFFECTING SHIPMENT OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS TO OTHER STATES

Pharmaceutical Association Reviews Latest Acts of Interest to Druggists—Alcohol for Medicinal Purposes Exempted by All States—Meaning of "Bone Dry."

Dr. C. H. Searle, secretary-treasurer of the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists, has issued a summary of the laws affecting the shipment of alcoholic liquors. Dr. Searle gives the Federal postal law, the Webb-Kenyon law and the laws of the District of Columbia and Alaska. In citing the postal law he says:

The amendment of the Postal law constitutes the so-called "bone-dry" prohimition amendment. The first paragraph of section 5 is known as the Jones amendment and the second paragraph as the Reed amendment. It will be noted that the effect of these provisions is dependent upon the prohibitory character of the law of the State to which the letter, etc., is to be sent, or into which the intoxicating liquor is to be shipped.

The exemption covering orders, purchases, or shipments of intoxicating liquors for scientific, sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes qualifies the effect of the entire section. Furthermore, the prohibition runs against intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes only. Alcohol or wine, or any spirituous, vinous, malted or fermented liquors or flavoring extracts, when intended for other than beverage purposes, are not affected.

Flavoring extracts intended for culinary purposes in the usual course of business are not affected. As a result, this section does not operate to interfere with the placing or receiving of any order for, through the use of the United States mails, or the shipment of alcoholic preparations for medicinal purposes into any State of the Union. The use of alcoholic preparations for medicinal purposes is not prohibited in any State, although subject to diverse and more or less drastic regulations in every State.

The Webb-Kenyon law of March 1, 1913, prohibits the shipment of intoxicating liquors, either in the original package or otherwise, from one State to another in violation of the law of the State to which shipment is made. In short, the purpose and effect of this law is to divest intoxicating liquors of their interstate character when shipped into a State in violation of the laws thereof, so that no technical defense could be offered to void the effect of the State law based upon the question of original package, interstate commerce, etc. As a result, the full force and effect of the State law becomes operative the moment the intoxicating liquor enters within the confines of the State.

The constitutionality of the Webb-Kenyon law was recently sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of Clark Distilling Co. v. Western Maryland Railroad Company, 242 U. S. 311. It is only necessary for our members to be acquainted with the prohibition laws of the State to which shipment is made, in order to come without the operation of this statute, and as previously remarked there is no law upon the statute books in any State which prohibits the sale of alcoholic or intoxicating liquors for medicinal purposes. Such laws are purely regulatory.

The Federal Postal law was amended during the past session of Congress by the act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, approved March 3, 1917, Public Act No. 380, Sixty-fourth Congress, in the following respect:

"Section 5. That no letter, postal card, circular, newspaper, pamphlet, or publication of any kind, containing any advertisement of spirituous, vinous, malted, fermented or other intoxicating liquors of any kind, or containing a solicitation of an order or orders for said liquors, or any of them, shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or be delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier, when addressed or directed to any person, firm, corporation, or association, or other addressee, at any place or point, in any State or territory of the United States at which it is by the law in force in the State or territory at that time unlawful to advertise or solicit orders for such liquors, or any of them respectively. * * *

"Whoever shall order, purchase, or cause intoxicating liquors to be transported, in interstate commerce, except for scientific, sacramental, medicinal and mechanical purposes, into any State or territory, the laws of which State or territory prohibit the

manufacture or sale therein of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes shall be punished as aforesaid:

"Provided, That nothing herein shall authorize the shipment of liquor into any State, contrary to the laws of such State."

District of Columbia—Public Act No. 383, approved on March 3, 1917, purposes a prohibition law for the District of Columbia. This act relates only to alcoholic or other prohibited liquors for beverage purposes, or for any other than scientific, medicinal, pharmaceutical, mechanical, sacramental, or other non-beverage purposes. The term "alcoholic liquors" is defined to include whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, wine, ale, porter, beer, cordials, hard or fermented cider, alcoholic bitters, ethyl alcohol, all malt liquors, and all other alcoholic liquors. Section 2 reads as follows:

"That the provisions of this Act shall not be construed to prevent the manufacture, importation, exportation, or sale of denatured or of methyl alcohol, or of ethyl alcohol, for scientific, medicinal, pharmaceutical, or mechanical purposes, nor to prevent the sale of alcoholic or other prohibited liquors by druggists for medicinal purposes on prescriptions of physicians under the regulations set out in section 3 of this Act: Provided, That the manufacture and sale of ethyl alcohol or of alcoholic liquors for sacramental purposes within the District of Columbia shall be restricted to manufacturers and druggists licensed, respectively, to make and sell such alcohol and alcoholic or other prohibited liquors, as hereinafter provided, for scientific, mechanical, pharmaceutical, medicinal, or sacramental purposes only.

Section 3 regulates the sale of alcoholic or other prohibited liquors by druggists or pharmacists. It further provides that any physician who shall prescribe any alcoholic or other prohibited liquor, except for the treatment of disease, which, after his own personal diagnosis, he shall deem to require such treatment, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Section 5 imposes a license upon wholesale and retail druggists desiring to sell such liquors.

Alaska—Public Act No. 308, approved on February 14, 1917, enacts a prohibition law for the Territory of Alaska, The terms "liquor," "intoxicating liquor" or "intoxicating liquors" are defined to include whiskey, brandy, rum, gin, wine, ale, porter, beer, cordials, hard or fermented cider, alcoholic bitters, ethyl alcohol, and all malt liquors, including all alcoholic compounds classed by the United States Internal Revenue Bureau as "compound liquors." The transportation by a pharmacist of pure alcohol for medicinal, etc., purposes is expressly allowed under permit.

STATES AFFECTED BY FEDERAL LIQUOR LAW

A. S. Burleson, Postmaster General, has issued a liquor bulletin showing the territory to which it is unlawful to transport matter by mail which violates Section 5 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1917, effective July 1. Complete data from a few States has not been received, but the list now includes Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut [90 towns], Delaware [counties of Kent and Sussex], Georgia, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia.

The data is incomplete for Maryland, Ohio, Rhode Island and Texas. The dry Connecticut towns are:

Andover, Ashford.
Bethel, Bethlehem, Bloomfield, Bozrah, Bridgewater, Brooklyn.
Canaan, Canterbury, Canton, Chaplin, Cheshire, Chester, Clinton, Columbia, Cornwall, Cromwell.
Durham.
Eastford, East Granby, East Hampton, East Lynne, Easton, Essex.
Franklin.
Glastonbury, Goshon, Granby, Groton, Guilford.
Hampton, Hartland, Harwinton, Hebron.
Kent.
Lebanon, Ledyard, Lyme.
Madison, Mansfield, Marlborough, Middlebury, Middlefield, Monroe, Montville, Morris.
New Canaan, New Fairfield, Newington, Norfolk, North Branford, North Canaan, North Haven, North Stonington.
Old Lyme.
Plainfield, Pomfret, Preston, Prospect.
Redding, Ridgefield, Rocky Hill, Roxbury.
Salem, Salisbury, Saybrook, Scotland, Sherman, Sunsbury, Somers, South Windsor.
Thompson, Tolland, Trumbull.
Union.
Voluntown.
Warren, Washington, Waterford, Watertown, Westbrook, West Hartford, Weston, Wethersfield, Willington, Wilton, Wolcott, Woodbridge, Woodbury, Woodstock.

ENGLAND'S WAR SUPPLIES OF DRUGS AND WHY SOME PRICES SOARED

Dealers Threw Patriotism to the Winds and Bought Existing Stocks—Sources of Drugs Used in the London Hospital—America's Chance.

(*Special Correspondence.*)

LONDON, May 12—Francis Almond Hocking, pharmacist to the London Hospital, in a lecture to the Royal Society of Arts on the subject of "Drug Supplies in War Time," recently said: "The London Hospital is the largest hospital in the Kingdom, and has 17,000 in-patients and 170,000 out-patients annually, thus affording valuable and representative data for a discussion on the subject of drug supply. I propose to divide the subject into three sections and consider:

"(1) What drugs were in use before the war, and to what extent we were dependent upon Central Europe for their supply.

"(2) The difficulties arising out of the war, and to what extent these have been surmounted.

"(3) The period after the war."

Mr. Hocking said: "The blockade made the Americans master the situation, a fact of which they were not slow to take advantage, for at one time the price of potassium bromide was $6 a pound, as compared to 37c before the war. Bromine, however, is now being prepared in France from sea water in large quantities, and at a price which enables it to compete with the American product. Undeserved blame has been heaped on English firms because they did not immediately undertake the production of synthetic drugs. The question has been frequently put, Why do not English firms commence the manufacture of these drugs and capture German trade? In the first place, the resources of British firms are taxed to the uttermost in the endeavor to cope with the sudden and enormous demand for British products for the needs of the Allied armies and the civil population. In the next place, armies of millions of men cannot be raised and at the same time leave a surplus of labor for new commercial enterprises.

Moreover, plants and processes which have occupied the enemy years of thought and labor in bringing to their present state of perfection cannot be improvised in a day. For these reasons little was done in the early months of the war. A start, however, was first made in the east of London with the production of salicylic acid and its compounds, possibly because the raw materials are easily obtainable and because the process of manufacture is relatively simple, and in the early spring of 1915 the London Hospital received one hundredweight of British-made sodium salicylate.

"Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) was the next item to be tackled, and although the early attempts were not satisfactory, difficulties have now been surmounted, and more than one manufacturer is turning out tons of this article of the highest degree of purity.

"Atropin sulphate, originally derived from Central Europe, is now being produced from Egyptian henbane in large quantities by at least two English firms. Other German drugs now being produced in this country are: Absolute alcohol, lanolin, butylchloral hydrate, paraldehyd, lactic acid, homatropin, phenacetin, saccharin, salol, xeroform, novocain, salvarsan, and potassium permanganate. The chemical laboratories and staffs of various university colleges have been pressed into this work."

After pointing out that the word drug was employed in reference to the original material, not in regard to the preparations made from it, the lecturer proceeded to deal with the first group of drugs in use before the war which were obtained from Central Europe. The group comprises the medicinal plants about which much misconception exists as to their importance and the extent to which they are employed. For various reasons it happens that vegetable drugs are much less employed than formerly.

"The list of drugs actually used in the London Hospital in 1914," said Mr. Hocking, "includes about 80 of vegetable origin. A short list of medicinal plants, not exceeding eight in number, were formerly derived from enemy countries. They are aconite root, belladonna root and leaves, colchicum-corm, digitalis leaves, gentian root, henbane leaves, opium and possibly valerian root. Of these it is generally admitted that digitalis grows wild

in this country in sufficient quantity for all our needs, and I have been informed that very large quantities of wild colchicum corms—i. e., meadow saffron, have been gathered in this country during the past two years; hence little difficulty seems to exist. For opium we are not entirely dependent upon Eastern Europe, Persian opium having been for long an article of commerce, and since the outbreak of war Indian opium has been imported for the production of morphine. In fact, the world's supply of this alkaloid is today practically all produced from Indian opium. Gentian root is but one of a number of bitters of equal value; hence any deficiency is not of great importance. Indian or Japanese aconite might be used probably to supply any shortage of the European article. The real difficulties were in connection with belladonna root and leaves, hyoscyamus leaves, and probably valerian.

"A second group comprises about fifteen substances obtained from the animal kingdom. Of these one was exclusively German—namely, lanolin, the fat of sheeps' wool, a very useful basis for ointments. With this exception no one country can claim a monopoly of such articles as beeswax, honey, pepsin, and dried thyroid gland.

"The third group comprises the extremely important class of substances known as alkaloids, obtained from plants gathered from the ends of the earth. The number of alkaloids or their salts used in the London Hospital in 1914 was about fifteen. Of these, seven, namely, apomorphine, aceto-morphine, morphine, codeine, caffein, strychnine, and emetine are manufactured in England on a large scale, not merely for home consumption, but also for export to all parts of the world, and we may claim that for both quality and quantity the English products were easily first. With reference to quinine one cannot claim that English quinine dominated the world, for it is produced in the United States of America, France, Germany and Italy; but the home manufacturer had a good share of the world's trade, and as regards the quality of English quinine salts, an official investigation by the Italian Government some years ago showed them to be second to none. The two alkaloids, cocaine and theobromine, are manufactured in this country, but relatively not on a large scale. For the remaining alkaloids in the list we were undoubtedly dependent on enemy countries, as the very small quantities that may have been made here were almost negligible."

Dealing next with the difficulties arising out of the war and to what extent these have been surmounted, Mr. Hocking said that with the outbreak of war there was also an outbreaking of profiteering. Dealers threw any patriotism they may have had to the winds and seized every opportunity of gaining control of the existing stocks and also of the future output of home manufacturers, and then advanced prices entirely in their own interests, and thus made money out of the consumers' embarrassments. Manufacturers, while making no promises, loyally fulfilled their contracts, even though in the case of one or two drugs at a loss to themselves. The real difficulties were comparatively few, but very formidable, and became intensified as the British blockade of Germany became more stringent. They were associated mainly with (1) the supply of raw material, particularly of potash and of bromine; (2) the supply of synthetics and of other drugs. A number of compounds of potassium are used in medicine, the raw material of which was obtained from Central Europe for the reason that nature has endowed Germany with huge deposits of two potassium compounds, kainite and carnallite, which could be and were exported at such a price as to render all other sources of potashes unremunerative to work.

In regard to home production the main difficulty lies chiefly in the direction of supplying potash for artificial manures, for the relatively small requirements of medicine and the arts have been met without very great difficulty, but, of course, at a high price. Prior to the war the world's supply of bromine was derived from the United States of America and from Germany, and the producers in these two countries had entered into arrangements whereby competition was largely eliminated in consequence of which the Americans kept away from European markets.

Opium to the amount of 2,733 pounds and having a value of $24,144 arrived at this port from England during April.

EXPECT AFTER-WAR GERMAN COMPETITION IN SYNTHETIC SODIUM NITRATE PRODUCT

London Importers Believe It Will Become Formidable Competitor of Chilian Article—Shipping Difficulties Make Supplies Uncertain and Prices High.

Writing of the price of refined nitrate of soda W. Montgomery & Co., Ltd., of 63 Mark Lane, London, E. C., said in a recent circular:

"The fact that even 1918 has shared in the business done at 8s 3d ordinary and 8s 6d for refined per quintal is strong evidence that, in some quarters at least, a hopeful view is taken of the industry when, presumably, war will be no more. We have no valid reason for condemning such a policy, but it might perhaps be just as well to exercise caution in the matter of far forward purchases, for who knows what new features in the industry the necessities of war may have brought about.

"It is tolerably certain that, even if no new discovery has been made, there will be a great deal of machinery for the manufacture of synthetic nitrate in Germany which may become, on the basis of its new capitalization, a formidable competitor, for a time, to the Chilian article. Perhaps, however, the prices now obtaining for 1917 are more dangerous from a purchaser's point of view (apart from Government purchases), being relatively so much higher. German peace offers must tell upon the nerves of holders and producers when prices rise to giddy heights.

"So far as the first six months of the year are concerned we think holders have little to fear unless they have failed to secure their freight, but afterwards there might be more danger, having in view the latest move on the part of Germany to bring about negotiations for peace, which, to say the least of it, is peculiar from an enemy who considers himself the victor. We can however, judging from the latest Parliamentary speeches, and expressed views of the Allies, leave this matter of peace to those in authority. Meantime, as the enemy's move seems to denote a feeling of exhaustion, it might be just as well for buyers to act with caution, and not as if they considered the war had no ending.

"Consumption in the United Kingdom is an unknown quantity at present, but there can be little doubt that for some time past it has been greatly increasing for explosive purposes. In Continental ports the figures of consumption are unobtainable. America shows a considerable increase during the past six months. Figures for the twelve months are 1,105,000 tons against 790,000. Stocks in Europe are an unknown quantity.

"Twelve months ago some doubt existed as to the capacity of the market to cope with the increase in production which was taking place, but this fear has been set at rest during the last few months by the market's wonderful power of absorption. The question is how long will it last? Should the present rate of production be the maximum it is hardly likely that it will be found to be too much until the war is over, and that is about all one can say. The figures of production for the year are 63,300,000 quintals against 38,123,000 the previous twelve months. Stocks in Chili are today just about what they were a year ago, being about 16,300,000 quintals against 17,099,000.

"The conclusion to be arrived at from these considerations is that nitrate in the immediate future cannot well be cheaper than it is today and it may very easily be dearer, nevertheless, barring sulphate of ammonia, which may only be obtained in small doles, if indeed it can be had at all, it is probably cheaper than any other form of fertilizer obtainable. The pity is that supplies are so slender."

Figures relating to the production and exports of mustard seed by Japan, obtained by United States Consul General Scidmore from the principal exporting firms in Yokohama, are as follows: Production: In 1915, total of 15,500 bushels, valued at $30,000; in 1916, total of 30,000 bushels, valued at $60,000; exports: in 1915, total of 13,000 bushels, valued at $26,000; in 1916, total of 26,000 bushels, valued at $50,000.

A fire of incendiary origin and which caused damage estimated at $200,000 occurred on Thursday at the plant of the Alexander Drug Company, Oklahoma City.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

H. Gardner McKerrow says: "Dyestuffs and chemicals have found a ready market in South America at very profitable prices, while a large number of American houses now have their direct agents permanently established in Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, and on the West Coast. The direct and sulphur blacks, blues, and browns are finding a ready outlet below the Equator, concurrently with the large demand at home. Large quantities of direct and sulphur blacks, too, have gone to Russia, in many instances packed in small tins and sent by mail at enormous expense in order to overcome the difficulties of shipping in bulk. Caustic soda, soda ash, chloride of lime, and other industrial chemicals, extracts for tanning, dyewood extracts such as logwood, hematine, fustic, quercitron, etc., have been freely taken, and every South American steamer leaving Brooklyn in the last eighteen months has carried record-breaking cargoes in spite of the enormous freight rates and phenomenal insurance rates."

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has prepared a revised list of manufacturers in the United States producing coal-tar crudes, intermediates, artificial colors and vegetable dyestuffs and extracts, copies of which may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and co-operative offices. Forms were prepared and sent to all manufacturers known to be interested in the industry and to many new companies. As the primary object was to secure an up-to-date commercial list of domestic manufacturers, there was no attempt to make a complete census or officially verify the data on production. The list furnishes the names, addresses, branch offices, factory locations, principal products and specialties of 158 manufacturers, classified by production under the following headings: Crude, 23; intermediates, 70; artificial dyestuffs, 99; vegetable dyestuffs and extracts, 18.

As bearing upon the Norwegian cod-fishing the following from the "Tidens Tegn" (March 24) is of interest: "A telegram from Hammerfest states that the new German blockade of the Arctic Sea to the north of Norway will injure the food supply of North Norway, inasmuch as it cuts off the best fishing grounds north and east of the ice sea and leaves only the western sea open. It also interferes with the shark fishery on the banks to the west. In some years this western fishery is a failure, and now it will be the only one open. Meanwhile the boats are almost ready to sail and the crews are engaged. As to the cod fishery, if it must be carried on inside the territorial waters it will be almost impossible for East Finmark and very difficult for West Finmark."

The Port of London Authority give notice that in consequence of the extra cost entailed by further increases in wages and other expenditure due to war conditions, the following increases will be made in the existing tariffs of dock and warehouse dues, rates and charges, viz.: Dock and warehouse rates, charges and rent on goods, 30 per cent instead of 15 per cent as at present; dock dues and other charges (except rent) on vessels and lighters, 30 per cent instead of 15 per cent, as at present; dock dues on vessels in class I, 27½ per cent instead of 12½ per cent, as at present; rent on vessels and lighters, 15 per cent. These increases will take effect as from May 4, 1917.

Charles S. Bradley, commenting on the statement of Prof. Wilhelm Ostwald of Leipsic University that Germany can dictate terms to all other nations because of the monopoly of the potash deposits of the world, says: "The professor forgets that we have potash-feldspar in unlimited quantities, which runs as high in percentage of potash content as the average output of the German mines, and which does not have to be deep-mined 2,000 feet below the surface, as theirs does. Ours is already at the surface, thus eliminating the large investment for deep-mining, and he also forgets that these deposits are close to the points of distribution, which means a much cheaper freight rate."

With imports that already exceed 170,000,000 pounds, the United States' purchases of copra in the fiscal year 1917 bid fair to double the imports of 1916, which year, with 110,077,844 pounds to its credit, was itself a record period, according to a commerce report. Other features of the 1917 trade are the Dutch East Indies' new prominence as a source of supply through the shipment of 16,000,000 pounds of copra in the nine months ended March 31, which gave these islands fourth rank, and the rise of Australia to second place through the shipment of 36,000,000 pounds. The Philippine Islands remain the chief source of America's copra.

Increased prices of potash, which are to hold until 1920, are fixed in a bill amending the potash law which was passed recently by the Reichstag. During the debate it was said that America, the only profitable customer, had dropped out, and that it was necessary to accumulate large stocks of potash to be exchanged for other commodities immediately after the war. The statement was made that 500,000 tons of potash for German farmers was not delivered last fall, owing to the lack of freight cars.

Imports of sulphur have ceased in Sweden, according to the United States Consul at Stockholm who writes: "The stock of sulphur in hand is very small, and a great many pulp mills have supplies only for a few months. Some of the big mills have shut down on account of lack of sulphur and many more will stop operations within the next month unless supplies are available."

The stocks of chemicals and drugs exempted by the British Government under the order of requisition recently issued are those consisting of less than 100 ounces of quinine, sulphate, 25 ounces and under of the bisulphate hydrochlorate and bihydrochlorate, less than 7 pounds of phenacetin and less than 10 gallons 40 per cent formaldehyde solution.

Prof. Henry G. Greenish, dean of the School of Pharmacy of the British Pharmaceutical Society, London, has been awarded the Hanbury Gold Medal for 1917. Prof. Greenish was one of the two editors who supervised the latest edition of the British Pharmacopoeia.

The "Verkaufsstelle" for oxalic acid in Austria has further advanced prices. Only regular customers can obtain limited quantities at the following prices: Oxalic acid crystals, 105 marks; powdered, 120 marks; potash binoxalate, 135 marks; powdered 142.50 marks per 100 kilos.

Charles Lennig & Co., Inc., 112 South Front street, Philadelphia, have closed a contract for the building of a one-story addition to their Richmond street plant for the manufacture of chemicals.

The General Manufacturing Company, manufacturer of chemicals, with plant at Swanson street and Snyder avenue, Philadelphia, is preparing to build a one-story addition to the plant to be used for an office building.

The Interstate Chemical Company has completed plans for the construction of a new office building at Bayview and Garfield avenues, Newark, N. J.

The Hanson & Van Winkle Company are to erect an addition to their plant at Nos. 124-132 Delancey street Newark, costing $8,500.

Exports of buchu leaves from the Union of South Africa during January amounted to 11,751 pounds, against 6,817 pounds in the same month last year.

Charles Pfizer & Co. are contemplating the erection of a new factory, three stories, 100x200 feet, at the corner of Harrison and Bartlett streets, Brooklyn.

The steamer Hattie Luckenbach, tonnage 3,516, and the steamer Henry T. Scott, tonnage 915, have been chartered to bring nitrates from South America to the United States.

Persons desiring to import cocaine and allied drugs into India have to obtain an import permit from the proper authority in India for each consignment.

The Celluloid Company of Newark is to erect an addition to its plant at Nos. 29 and 31 Magazine street, Newark, costing $10,000.

The capital stock of H. A. Metz & Co. of Manhattan has been increased from $50,000 to $250,000.

Soda hyposulphite is becoming scarcer day by day in London, and ordinary crystals are worth fully £20 per ton.

CHINESE BUYING AMERICAN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS IN LARGER QUANTITIES

Glycerin, Quinine Sulphate, Carbolic, Boric and Tannic Acids, Zinc Oxide and Heavy Chemicals in Demand—American Salesmen Needed.

The Hongkong market for American chemicals and drugs is widening rapidly, according to Consul General G. E. Anderson, who says:

Among items in the chemical list for which there is a large field in Hongkong both for local use and for reexport are carbolic, tannic, boric, salicylic, and sulphuric acids; oil of citronella, castor oil, and santal oil; iodoform, gum asafetida, glycerin, formaldehyde, naphthalene, cyanide of potassium, quinine sulphate, dextrin, ipecac, sugar of milk, zinc oxides, and heavy products like soda ash, caustic soda, bicarbonate of soda, and similar goods. There is, in short, demand for practically all lines of drugs and chemicals in the usual proportions, with particular regard to items of special use in the Tropics.

There is also increasing demand for American proprietary articles and preparations, such as extract of witch hazel, bay rum, and similar toilet preparations, and American cough preparations and tonics to take the place of British remedies. American toilet and dental supplies have long dominated the market in most lines, and at the present only American goods are coming into this field.

Higher-grade drug supplies from the United States, such as better-grade bottles, tubes, retorts, and similar goods, are also called for in increasing quantities. Japan supplies a good share of the cheaper-grade goods. American surgical instruments are being sought after more freely than ever, though the supply has not been prompt and orders have been given less attention than dealers here have expected.

For a number of years the imports of drugs and chemicals of all sorts into Hongkong as a distributing point not only for China but for many other parts of the Far East and the South Seas have been rapidly increasing, and these imports have now become one of the most important lines received from the United States. At present the United States has the dominant share of the trade, and its share is increasing as present stocks in various lines are exhausted. In many important items it is practically the sole source of supply at present, and Hongkong importers in many cases are seeking American supplies with considerable anxiety. Much of this trade is temporary, though much of it may be made permanent.

In the matter of quinine, the importers here have found that they can obtain higher-grade quinine from the United States than they have been obtaining in Europe for the same or less money. Heretofore it seems to have been taken as a matter of course in the trade here that quinine could be secured only from British or German connections, based upon the product of the Dutch East Indies. They find now that they can obtain the drug based upon South American or other cinchona and that it is of very satisfactory quality. Another illustration is pastils or "drops," such as hoarhound drops. All such goods heretofore have come from Great Britain. At present dealers are ordering them from the United States simply because they can not get them anywhere else. As soon as the war is over they will in all probability drop back to the British product for the simple reason that the trade generally is accustomed to English grades.

Dealers here import glycerin from the United States at present. They pay more for it than they have been paying Europe, but they find that it is of much higher grade. They appreciate the difference in quality for some purposes, but for the general run of trade in this field the lower-grade and cheaper European product will do. Probably American manufacturers could meet the price of European exporters with the same grade of glycerin, but as a rule, they show no inclination to do so.

Nevertheless, in most such goods American manufacturers have a fighting chance. Their goods are being introduced, by reason of special conditions now obtaining, and they are getting a fair start in the trade. The longer they can keep the trade the greater hold they will have upon it. Only by American representatives, however, can such goods be introduced. The trade is very conservative, and it sticks to old British or other brands so long as it possibly can and prefers to handle British products. This fact is more patent probably in drugs and chemicals than in any other line. Much of the success of American products in Hongkong at present is due to the aggressive and intelligent work of American salesmen, who have gone into the stores of Hongkong and South China merchants and demonstrated wherein American goods would serve the needs of the merchants better than the goods they had been carrying.

MAKING ALCOHOL FROM CALCIUM CARBIDE

The leading Swiss hydroelectric concerns as well as the Lonza (Ltd.) with its own big power stations at Gampel, Viege, Thusis, and Chevres have now finished their researches for the production of pure alcohol for industrial purposes out of calcium carbide through treatment with hydrogen and by the electrolytic decomposition of water. As the industrial production and sale of alcohol is under Government control in Switzerland the introduction of this new industry will be a joint work of the Confederation and the Lonza (Ltd.).

In spite of the abnormally high price of coal in Switzerland the Lonza will be able to sell the spirit of second quality at $102.68 per metric ton of 2,204.6 pounds and the pure industrial spirit at $108.04 per metric ton. That is far less than the Swiss Confederation pays now for imported spirit on the world market. Switzerland will thus become an exporter instead of an importer of alcohol.

The installations, with about 20,000 horsepower minimum and 30,000 horsepower maximum (summer time), will produce annually 7,500 tons of alcohol at minimum and 10,000 tons at maximum. The Confederation will take from this output about 2,500 tons minimum and 3,500 tons maximum. Further, the Lonza works will pay an indemnity of $15.44 per ton for every sale made to Swiss manufacturers who up to now have imported foreign alcohol and paid import duties. The contract between the Lonza and the Government is for 20 years.

WORLD'S ALUMINUM OUTPUT

The present capacity of the various aluminum producing countries of the world, taking into account the new works under construction, according to an article in *L'Echo des Mines*, of Paris, is as follows:

	Tons.
United States and Canada	75,000
France	20,000
Switzerland	20,000
United Kingdom	12,000
Norway	16,000
Italy	7,000
Total	150,000

The consumption of the United States in 1915 is stated at 50,000 tons, against 40,000 tons in 1914. The writer believes that the aluminum industry is certainly preparing to play a very active part after the war, not only in construction of automobiles and aeroplanes, but in other industries. A large field is the use of various aluminum alloys. A great future is predicted for the metal as a competitor of copper and even of tin plates.

Consul Honey of Catania, Italy, writes: Messina is the market of eastern Sicily for essential oils, of which five, on request of the consulate, have been quoted daily for the past 10 months. These are the essences of lemon, orange (sweet), orange (bitter), bergamot (38 per cent), and mandarin. The price of this last essence has remained stationary for some time past at 22 lire per Sicilian pound net (in normal times the lire equals 19.3 cents; at today's exchange it equalled a small fraction below 13 cents; the Sicilian pound equals 0.7072 pound avoidupois). The price of lemon essence during the week ended February 3, 1917, was 4 lire per Sicilian pound; during the week ended March 3 it dropped to 3.30 lire. The fall in price was continuous between these dates. Essence of bergamot fluctuated between the same dates, but high and low prices were, respectively, 17.50 lire on February 3 and 16.80 lire on March 3. Essence of orange (sweet) fluctuated slightly during the week ended February 3, and since then has fallen continuously from 10.35 to 9.30 lire. Essence of orange (bitter) during the same period has fallen continuously from 11.80 to 10.50 lire.

Drug & Chemical Markets

RESTRICTIONS KILL LONDON BUSINESS

Manufacturers and Dealers Handicapped by Limited Stocks of Raw Materials and Government Regulations—Cream of Tartar, Bromides and Acetanilid Firmer.

(*Special Cable to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.)

LONDON, May 22—General business conditions are quiet owing to the limited stocks and restrictions on imports and exports.

Interest still centers on quinine salts, phenacetin and formaldehyde, which have not yet been liberated from Government prohibitions against trading in these products.

Cream of tartar is higher, 98 per cent quality being held at 232s 6d per hundredweight.

The bromides, hexamine and acetanilid are firmer on an active demand.

Alum is commanding a higher price and agar agar cannot be bought in the London market for less than 2s 2d. China galls are extremely scarce and Rio ipecac is firmly held at a decided advance.

The increase in insurance rates, freights and cost of raw materials is seriously handicapping manufacturers and gradually bringing about a stagnation in business.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Original Packages)

Advanced

Amyl Acetate, 15c.
Aniseed, Star, 2c.
Bay Rum, Porto Rico, 5c.
Belladonna, 20c.
Benzoin Gum, Sumatra, 1c.
Caffeine, Citrated, Second Hands, 50c.
Cannabis Leaves, Domestic, 7c.
Castor Oil, Second Hands, 3c.
Chicle Gum, Mexican, 2c.
Cloves, Zanzibar, 1c.
Coriander Seed, Natural, 1c.
Coumarin, Refined, $1.50.
Cream of Tartar, Crystals, Second Hands, 3c.
Cresol, U. S. P., 2c.
Digitalis Leaves, Domestic, 3c.
Dragon's Blood, Reeds, 2c.
Euphorbia Pilulifera Leaves, 2c.
Glycerin, C. P., Dynamite, 1½c to 3c.
Insect Flowers, 3c to 10c.
Magnesium, U. S. P., 15c per 100 lbs.
Mullein Flowers, 5c.
Myrrh Gum, 2c@7c.
Oil of Caraway, 50c.
Oil of Citronella, 5c.
Oil of Cloves, 5c.
Oil of Geranium, African Rose, 25c.
Oil of Neroli, Bigarade, $9.
Paris Green, Kegs, Second Hands, 3c.
Rapeseed, ½c.
Saccharin, $2.
Salol, Second Hands, 10c.
Shellac, 5c.
Silver Nitrate, ⅛c.
Sloe Berries, 5c.
Sodium Salicylate, Second Hands, 5c.
Soap, Castile, White, 1½c.
Tamarinds, Barrels, 1c; Kegs, 75c.
Tartar Emetic, U. S. P., 1c; Casks, 2c.
Tonka Beans, Angostura, 5c.
Thus Gum, 75c.
Turmeric Seed, China, 1c.
Vanillin, 7c.

Declined

Arnica Root, 2c.
Cocoa Butter, Boxes, 1c.
Colchicum Root, 20c.
Cumin, Mogador, 1½c; Levant, ½c.
Marjoram Leaves, French, 2c.
Manna, 3c to 9c.
Mercury, Flasks, $3.
Mustard, Dutch, English, ¼c.
Oil of Lemon Grass, 10c.

Anticipating the retention in the new revenue bill of the proposed ten per cent ad valorem duty on imports dealers in drugs are making their prices to conform with the increased cost of importation. Stocks of many articles are reduced to a minimum, which in itself causes an upward movement. The combined influences affected refined coumarin, saccharin, tamarinds and essential oils. Glycerin was advanced and a further rise is not improbable, owing to the higher cost of fats and an active demand.

Seeds and herbs are stronger except mustard seed, and higher values have been established on coriander, celery and canary. Herbs are scarce and very little is offered of any grade either afloat or for shipment from Europe.

Larger arrivals and lack of buying interest resulted in lower prices for mercury, which declined $3 a flask of 75 pounds. Colchicum root suffered a heavy price loss, and oil of lemon grass declined under bearish advices from primary markets.

Amyl Acetate—The strong position of the market for the crude material and a further increase in demand led to an advance of 15c a pound. Sellers offered spot lots at quotations ranging from $3.70@$4 a pound for prompt delivery.

Arabic Gum—A fair decrease in the spot supply of amber sorts, due to a larger buying movement, caused an advance of ½c a pound. Importers are naming 19½c, but in some quarters moderate lines were available at 19c a pound.

Bay Rum—The spot market is practically bare of round lots of Porto Rico rum, which is also noted in the primary market. Importers as a rule are naming from $2@$2.10 a gallon for small parcels, while round invoices are quoted entirely nominal at $1.95@$2 a gallon on the spot.

Caffeine, Citrated—The increased strength of the market, based on meager spot stocks and a lessened production, created a firmer feeling which resulted in an advance of about 45c a pound by second hands. They are quoting from $7.55@$7.80, while some manufacturers have announced an advance in spot quotations to $8 a pound. The scant supply of caffeine and citric acid is partly responsible for the increase in price.

Castor Oil—The firm market for the seed and small supplies of oil available on the spot keep the market firm. Sellers are obtaining premiums over values quoted by pressers ranging from 22c@22½c and 23c@34½c a pound for spot supplies of No. 1 in barrels and cases, respectively. Sales were limited owing to scant supplies and values are largely subject to private negotiations.

Celery Seed—The proposed increase of duty and the smallest spot supplies here in many years, with steady inquiries from buyers, resulted in a gain of 1c a pound. Holders are quoting spot supplies at 30c a pound.

Cloves—Large sales have been booked of Zanzibar supplies on the spot, also in parcels now afloat from Europe at an advance in prices of 1c a pound. The demand has been active from spice grinders and oil pressers. Owing to the visible supply for the next sixty days being decidedly small some very high levels may be touched in the near future. Spot lots are offered at 26½c@27c, while parcels due here in May and June are held at 26½c a pound.

Codeine—A firm tone pervades the market under limited offerings and only a small routine business has been done this week. Domestic makers are booking small lots to their regular customers on the bulk basis of $11 an ounce for sulphate.

Cream of Tartar—Limited offerings due to scant supplies created a firmer sentiment among second hands, who raised prices 2c to 50c a pound. Makers are repeating former figures at 47c for crystals and 47½c a pound for powdered U. S. P. spot supplies, but owing to moderate offerings only light sales have been effected.

Cocoa Butter—A cessation of the demand and more pressure to sell had a weakening influence on spot supplies in boxes, which were lowered 1c a pound. Importers as a rule are quoting 38c@39c a pound for supplies for immediate delivery.

Codliver Oil—The demand is slow, but owing to an absence of selling pressure prices are being sustained on the basis of $75@$80 a barrel for Newfoundland and from $120@$130 a barrel for Norwegian oil on the spot as to brand. According to reports from Newfoundland the production of medicinal codliver oil shows a decrease compared with the preceding season's output.

Coumarin—The spot market for refined supplies has strengthened under an acute scarcity and good inquiries from buyers, resulting in a substantial rise in values of $1.25 a pound. Makers are practically sold up on spot stocks, quoting prices merely nominal at $20@$20.25 a pound.

Glycerin—The continued strong position of crude materials led to a further rise by leading Western and Eastern refiners of 1½c and 1c a pound on C. P. spot supplies in cans and in drums, and 2c on dynamite lots. East-

ern refiners are quoting from 59c@60½c for supplies in drums and 59½c@60c a pound in cans, while Western refiners are naming 58c@59½c and 59½c@60c, respectively. Dynamite was offered at 59c@60c a pound, showing a gain of 3c.

Insect Flowers—A diminution in spot stocks led to a stronger market with prices scoring a gain of 2c@6c a pound on open, closed and powdered flowers. Sellers quoted from 27c@29c for open flowers, 33c@36c on closed, and 34c@51c a pound on powdered supplies. Owing to light quantities on sale business has been restricted to small lots.

Mercury—A continued lack of buying interest resulted in selling pressure and a decline of $3 a flask of 75 pounds, on the spot. Selling agents are quoting from $105.@$106. a flask, but this failed to stimulate the demand.

Marjoram Leaves—The market weakened under larger offerings and a lack of demand for spot supplies of French, which declined 2c a pound. Importers are quoting 33c@33½c a pound.

Morphine—Domestic manufacturers confine their offerings to small lots on the basis of $9.80 an ounce for spot lots of alkaloid in five-ounce cans for immediate delivery. The export demand continues steady, while orders from domestic buyers involved only small quantities.

Mustard Seed—Larger recent arrivals and freer offerings caused a weaker trend of the spot market, which declined ¼c a pound on English and Dutch yellow seed. Importers are offering parcels on the spot at 14¾c@15c a pound.

Oil of Caraway—The strong market for caraway seed, coupled with continued scant supplies of oil, forced prices to higher levels on spot lots, which showed a gain of 50c a pound. Handlers are quoting from $7@$7.50 a pound for immediate delivery.

Oil of Citronella—The market for spot lots of Ceylon oil has strengthened materially, based on higher import costs and an increase in the demand. Sellers are offering spot parcels at 3c higher to 55c@56c a pound as to brand.

Oil of Cloves—A firmer tone pervades the spot market, due to the light supplies of cloves and rising primary markets. Several leading distributors advanced quotations 5c to $1.75@$1.80 a pound as to brand for supplies in cans, and to $1.95@$2.05 a pound in bottles as to brand.

Oil of Lemon Grass—Advanced freight rates and a lack of tonnage at primary sources with prices unsettled led to a firmer spot market, resulting in a net advance of 10c a pound on spot lots. Leading distributors are quoting from $1.20@$1.30 a pound as to brand.

Opium—There has been no perceptible change in market conditions and importers continue to allot small quantities to their customers at $30 for supplies in cases and at $28 a pound for granular and powdered lots for immediate delivery. In London, according to advices, opium has advanced to 40 shillings a pound.

Paris Green—Larger buying orders and a further decrease in the spot supply resulted in some holders announcing an advance for supplies in kegs to 50c a pound. Manufacturers are offering lots in small quantities at 44c @45c a pound for immediate delivery.

Quinine—The demand still lacks animation and an easier trend of prices was apparent owing to expected arrival of a fair quantity of Java bark. Second hands offered spot lots of sulphate more freely at 75c an ounce, while domestic manufacturers are still confining sales of small lots to regular customers on the basis of 75c an ounce for sulphate, covering 100 ounce tin lots for immediate delivery only.

Saccharin—The market closed decidedly firmer but wholly nominal, so far as spot values were concerned, owing to the acute scarcity of stocks. Quotations were advanced $2 to $29.50 a pound, while in some quarters sellers refused to accept $30 a pound for small lots, but sales of small quantities at $28.50@$29 were reported early in the week. Buyers are experiencing considerable difficulty in locating supplies, owing to limited offerings.

Salol—The spot market for U. S. P. supplies in bulk is decidedly strong, based on the extreme scarcity of stocks. Some second hands are asking from $1.60@$1.65 a pound for parcels for immediate delivery. Manufacturers continue to repeat former nominal figures of $1.50 a pound.

Shellac—In view of the proposed import tax importers raised prices of all grades on the spot 5c a pound to the basis of 72c a pound for D. C. supplies. No contracts were accepted by importers unless the "tariff clause" was stipulated.

Silver Nitrate—Owing to a further reduction in the value of silver prices have been lowered ½c an ounce. Manufacturers are quoting 500-ounce lots at 46¼c an ounce.

Sodium Salicylate—Spot supplies of U. S. P., held by second hands, have been advanced to $1 a pound, owing to a larger inquiry and smaller stocks. Makers, however, are quoting 85c a pound.

Tamarinds—Owing to the market being nearly depleted of spot lots, several leading handlers have advanced prices about 75c per keg and 1c a pound for supplies in barrels. Offerings were light and involved mostly small quantities at $5.75@$6 per keg and at 9c@9½c a pound for supplies in barrels for prompt delivery.

GREAT BRITAIN'S VEGETABLE OIL INDUSTRY

The vegetable oil industry of Hull, England, is the subject of a report to the U. S. Department of Commerce by Consul C. M. Hathaway who says: Since the outbreak of war the United Kingdom has taken first place in Europe as a producer of vegetable oils. The palm-kernel industry has been taken from Germany, and considerable increase has been made in the production of peanut and cocoanut oils, the staples of Marseille. The vital importance of the industry in war time, as a supplier of glycerin for propellant explosives, margarin for human food, and feeding cake for cattle, has been realized as never before.

In quantity of oil-yielding materials dealt with, Hull is now the world's greatest center. In every year since 1912 it has surpassed Marseille in volume.

Imports of castor beans to the United Kingdom increased from 556,305 hundredweight in 1915 to 819,016 hundredweight in 1916, and to Hull from 476,055 to 636,108 hundredweight. The average import to the United Kingdom for the years 1911-1914 was around 1,100,000 hundredweight and to Hull 900,000 hundredweight. Prices have fluctuated between $83.85 and $141.13 per ton. The year 1916 opened at about $102.20 and fluctuated downward until May. After July prices steadily increased and the year closed at $141.13. The high freight rate from Bombay to Hull has been the controlling factor in the price.

Exports of British-made castor oil from the United Kingdom were 10,818 tons in 1913; 7,715 tons in 1914; 3,064 tons in 1915; and 3,010 tons in 1916. This was all produced at Hull, but not all exported from this port. Hull exports to the United States for 1913 were 142 tons, valued at $19,573; for 1914, 804 tons, valued at $100,308; and for 1915, 136 tons, valued at $19,967.

In my judgment the time is opportune for American makers of oil mill machinery and appliances to approach British oil-mill concerns.

Machinery for dealing with palm kernels, peanuts, and copra, by crushing or by chemical extraction, appear likely to be most in demand.

COMMITTEE ON PHARMACEUTICAL SUPPLIES

The representatives of the 250 manufacturers of pharmaceuticals who conferred with the Council for National Defense have chosen the following committee to aid the Government in obtaining supplies: Chairman, Willard Ohliger, of F. Stearns & Co., Detroit; secretary, Frank G. Ryan, of Parke, Davis & Co., Detroit; Charles J. Lynn, of Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis; Theodore Weicker, of E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York; Milton Campbell, of H. K. Mulford & Co., Philadelphia; R. C. Stofer, Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y.; C. Mahlon Kline, of Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia; A. G. Rosengarten, of Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Co., Philadelphia; Herbert H. Dow, of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; D. W. Jayne, of The Barrett Company; A. J. Marcus; and S. Norvell, of McKesson & Robbins, New York.

Heavy Chemical Markets

MARKET FOR ACIDS SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Bleaching Powder Weaker on Lack of Export Facilities—Domestic Demand Not Large Enough to Absorb Supplies on Hand—Stronger Tone in Heavy Chemicals.

After an unsettled feeling among buyers and sellers of heavy chemicals for several days the market appears more steady and normal. The unusual condition was the direct result of the possibility of a flat rate of 10 per cent being assessed on all imported commodities, together with a curtailment of general export business. Expected Government orders, which have failed to materialize, have also had something to do with the shifting tone keenly noted within the past few days. When it was first announced from Washington that the proposed revenue tax would include a large number of heavy chemicals, the New York market immediately became uneasy, with a falling off in trading, and when speculators entered prices jumped rapidly and wildly. Factors have recovered from the startling proposals of Congress, however, and practically all heavy chemicals are now quoted on a reasonably even basis, and domestic consumers are manifesting about the usual interest on most products.

Features in the heavy chemical market have been the strength of acids, after the weakened condition which has prevailed for several weeks, and the material slump in bleaching powder, which had been decidedly strong for some time. The advance in acids is due to a good domestic demand, while the decline in bleaching powder has been brought about for lack of ways and means of handling the large export business in that product. Manufacturers find that with export business practically nil the domestic demand is not large enough to consume supplies on hand, and as a consequence the market has grown steadily weaker in the face of large offerings by producers. Prices have declined, and there is nothing to indicate an immediate improvement.

Acetic, muriatic, nitric and sulphuric acids all show a decided upward tendency and offerings are becoming more restricted daily. The market is tight and manufacturers are getting more and more bullish. The demand for the mixed acids, and the high prices for nitrate of soda, it is stated, are the chief reasons for the strength on acids, rather than the consuming demand.

Alums are steady and firm, with a stronger undertone prevailing. Aluminum sulphate, calcium acetate, copper sulphate and lead acetate are all holding at about the same prices, although inquiries are increasing daily with a more brisk movement on spot stocks.

Soda ash as well as caustic soda are holding fairly firm, and while prices on the former have been quoted in some quarters comparatively low the market seems to be drifting back to a higher level. Caustic soda, after a slight decline, is in strong demand and prices are advancing. Alcohol, both wood and denatured, are in good demand. Supplies are quite sufficient, and no advance is expected irrespective of the fact that Government needs will enhance trading. Saltpeter is moving in good volume among domestic consumers, and if steamer space could be secured for shipments abroad, supplies would be light here. Chlorate of soda and bichromate of soda have been subjected to much fluctuation during the week. Speculation among brokers is said to have been the cause.

Acid, Acetic—The market remains steady and firm, with a continued strong demand. Sellers are quoting firmly at the higher prices noted on all grades. The 28 per cent is quoted at 5c a pound as the inside price; the 56 per cent around 9½c@10c a pound, and the 70 per cent at 13c@15c a pound. The 80 per cent commercial is quoted in most directions at 19c@19½c a pound.

Acid, Muriatic—There is a heavier demand for muriatic acid, and the undertone of the market is firmer, although prices at this writing are virtually unchanged from last week. Offerings are being made less freely, and it appears that a number of large consumers would be willing to pay higher prices for prompt deliveries. The 18 degree is quoted at 1⅜c a pound; the 20 degree at 1½c@1¾c a pound, with the 22 degree holding at 1¾c @2c a pound. Quantity and quality would affect the above prices but slightly.

Acid, Nitric—A bullish feeling prevails among manufacturers of nitric acid, and prices for spot and contract stocks have advanced materially. Indications point to a further upward trend on all degrees. The 42 degree is quoted at 7¾c@8½c a pound; and the 40 degree around 7c a pound. It is understood that considerable business has passed at the above prices.

Acid, Sulphuric—Perhaps in sympathy with the upward movement in all other acids sulphuric has not failed to respond. The 66 degree brimstone is quoted at $31 to $35 a ton. The 60 degree is quoted at $24 to $26 a ton. Pyrite acid, 66 degree, is holding steady at $28 to $30 a ton, and the 60 degree is firm at $19 to $20 a ton, delivered, New York.

Alums—There is a firm and steady tone prevailing, with trading in better volume. Spot supplies are ample to meet a better demand. Ammonium alum is quoted at 4½c a pound, in large quantities, while small parcels are held at higher prices. The ground holds steady at 4⅝c a pound, while the chrome remains unchanged at 18c@ 18½c a pound. Potassium continues in heavy inquiry, and trading for spot stocks is picking up. The quotations for potassium range from 6½c to 7c a pound. It is said that a good quantity of spot stocks are being withheld in anticipation of Government business.

Aluminum Sulphate—Offerings are being made only moderately on aluminum sulphate. This is due to the fact that spot supplies are said to be extremely light. Inferior grades of stocks seem less in evidence in the New York market, and this condition has brought about a more settled tone for standard grades. Small sales have been recorded at 2c@2½c a pound, with the iron (less than ½ per cent) finding ready consumers at 3½c@3¾c a pound.

Bleaching Powder—This product has taken a sudden and material decline during the past few days, due to the practical shutting off of the large export business that has been enjoyed by manufacturers for some time. Lack of steamer space, coupled with almost prohibitive insurance and war rates, are directly responsible for the weakness in the market on bleaching powder. For several weeks prices have gradually fallen, but few expected that they would reach the low level now prevailing. Offerings are being made freely on the spot at 2¾c@3c a pound for stocks in domestic containers, and 4¼c@6c a pound for spot stocks in export drums. Not in a long time has bleaching powder been offered at such low prices, and there is nothing to indicate a strengthening.

Calcium Acetate—Prices are holding firm and unchanged on acetate of lime. Business is brisk and inquiries continue heavy. Spot and through the month of May are quoted at $4.40@$4.55 per cwt. Leading factors seem quite satisfied with the prevailing condition, and any sudden change, it is believed, will be upward.

Copper Sulphate—Local factors are paying less attention to the export demand, because of difficulties in moving stock in that direction. No change, therefore, is noted this week in the general range of prices, because domestic consumers seem ready and willing to take in available spot stocks. Quotations at this writing are as follows: Large on the spot holds at 9½c@9¾c a pound for the 98-99 per cent blue vitriol.

Lead Acetate—The market continues firm and prices unchanged on acetate of lead. Sugar of lead of the different grades holds steady at 12½c a pound. The white crystals remain steady and unchanged at 14c@14½c a pound. Spot granulated continues to move in good volume, and although 13½c a pound is the quotation most generally heard in the New York market a number of holders are asking higher prices.

Magnesite—This article continues firm, especially for the California grade. Sellers' quotations now seem more attractive to large consumers. Keen interest centers on expected revisions in the recent new tax program, and gradually the market is becoming more settled. Although stocks are moving in light volume at the present time, op-

timism is expressed in every quarter. New York prices are $40@$45 a ton, in the lump, f. o. b. mines. The calcined is quoted at $50@$52 a ton, f. o. b. mines.

Potash, Caustic—Few report stocks as being anywhere near ample to meet the present demand. The tone of the New York market this week is firmer. Some are of the opinion that several large holders who entered the market last week have suddenly withdrawn with expectations of higher prices later. A light volume of business has passed at 65c@68c a pound for the 70-75 per cent, f. o. b. works. The 77-78 per cent and the 88-92 per cent remain virtually unchanged over last week.

Potassium Bichromate—Since the recent report that a number of new manufacturers had entered the field on this product the New York market has assumed a decidedly firm tone. Business is brisk and prices are holding steady at 35c@38c a pound.

Potassium Chlorate—The market on potassium chlorate has been in a rather unsettled state for the last few days. There has been some fluctuation in quotations, due perhaps to speculation. While spot offerings are being made freely consumers are manifesting little interest for spot supplies, although much attention is being directed toward forward postions. Quotations heard (for shipment) range from 57c to 60c a pound, according to quantity, quality and position. Occasionally spot prices are heard at 75c a pound.

Potassium Prussiate—Japanese stocks of a superior grade, it is stated, are being offered in the New York market. Prices, therefore, have fluctuated widely. The market, while somewhat unsettled, is strong. The yellow is quoted at 95c@$1.00 a pound; a material advance over last week, while the red is quoted on the spot at $2.60@$2.80 a pound.

Saltpeter—The export demand is heavy, but aside from limited shipments to South America general business is being confined to the domestc demand. Manufacturers say that if there was any reasonable means of making prompt shipments to Europe that supplies here would soon diminish, but since this is impossble holders are offering moderately at 31c a pound for spot granulated and 37c@38c a pound for spot crystals.

Soda Ash—No change is noted in the situation which continues but moderately steady, with prices that range from the minimum of 2¾c a pound to 3c for the 58 per cent light (in bags), f. o. b. works. For barrels the average figures quoted are 3¼c up to 3½c, depending on seller and quantity. For delivery over the balance of the year in bags around 2¾c is the price named, although holders are quoting as high as 3c in barrels.

Soda, Caustic—The market is firm and sellers are asking higher prices for caustic soda. Supplies offered in this market are particularly light, and orders at prices slightly under sellers' ideas are getting little attention. From the minimum of 6¼c a pound up to 6½c a pound are the figures named for spot and nearby. The situation in futures continues tight and sellers are naming prices that vary from the minimum, 5½c to 5¾c a pound, New York, to 6c.

Sodium Bichromate—An unsettled condition prevails because of the falling off in export business. Quotations in second hands range from 15c to 15½c a pound. Considerable speculation is going on.

Sodium Chlorate—The demand is strong and steady, and prices are holding unchanged this week at 24½c@25c a pound. Trading has picked up considerably recently on this product.

BIDS FOR CHEMICALS

The General Purchasing Officer, the Panama Canal, announces that bids will be opened on June 22 for the supply of 30,000 pounds of calcium carbide, one and one-fourth inches by three-eighths inch, commercially pure, to be delivered by steamer, free of all charges, on dock at either Colon (Atlantic port) or Port of Ancon (Balboa, Canal Zone, Pacific port), Isthmus of Panama.

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department has received proposals for drugs and chemicals, as follows: Three thousand pounds of powdered aluminum, in 50-pound cans, cans to be boxed (Stock No. 52A9), to be delivered at the navy yard, Norfolk (Portsmouth), Va., within 30 days after date of contract or bureau order: Baer Bros., New York, $1.15 per pounds; The Bronze Powder Works Company, Elizabeth, N. J., $1.75 per pound, and Ludwig Ehrmann, New York, $1.18 per pound.

One thousand two hundred gallons of glycerin, chemically pure, grade L, in 5-gallon cans, cased 2 cans to the case (Stock No. 51G2), to be delivered at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., within 45 days after date of contract or bureau order: Armour & Co., Chicago, $6.50 per gallon; Colgate & Co., New York, $6 per gallon; Cudahy Packing Co., Chicago, $6.15 per gallon; John Greig, New York, $6 297, and Swift & Co., Chicago, $6 per gallon.

Sixteen thousand three hundred gallons of linseed oil, 3,300 gallons boiled and 13,000 raw, to be delivered at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., within 45 days after date of contract or bureau order: Ward & Co., Washington, D. C., $19,276.37.

Fifty sets of contents of test cases, United States Navy standard: Lenz Apparatus Co., New York (part bid), $26.89, and Ernst Leitz, Inc., New York, $44.98 each.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO.'S NEW HOME

William R. Warner & Co., manufacturing pharmacists, will move into their new quarters at 110 West 19th street, New York, about August 1, according to present plans of the firm. The firm abandoned a new building under construction in Philadelphia to take advantage of the facilities for export business which New York offers. The properties acquired in New York cost the Warner firm more than $1,000,000. William R. Warner & Co. and the perfumery firm of Richard Hudnut, Inc., will occupy the buildings formerly known as the Altman stores.

TRADE NEWS NOTES

Judge Augustus M. Hand, of the Federal District Court, has appointed W. R. Sullivan and F. B. Tilghman as ancillary receivers, under bond of $1,000 each, for the Interstate Chemical Company, of Charleston, S. C., which has several plants throughout the South for the manufacture of fertilizer chemicals. The Interstate Chemical Company was incorporated for $5,750,000. The Equitable Trust Company of New York holds a mortgage of $1,500,000 for securities issued by the company.

The Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, at its meeting in Dallas, Tex., voted to broaden its membership to include crushers of all oil-bearing seeds. The by-laws and trading rules have been amended to define peanut oil, cake and meal, soap stock and soya bean products. Major Robert Gibson, of Dallas, is secretary. John Aspegren, of Aspegren & Co., Produce Exchange, New York, is a member of the governing committee.

A fire in the packing house of the Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, in Philadelphia on Monday, due to the explosion of carboys of acid, damaged the stock and building to the extent of nearly $50,000.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

Acid, Salicylic, 1-lb. Cartons, 20c.
Bulk, 25c.
Alcohol, Absolute, $3.
Ammonium Bromide, 1-lb. Bottles, 5c.
Bay Rum, P. R., Bbls., 10c.
Less than Bbls., 10c to 30c.
Cacao Butter, 2c to 4c.
Caffeine, Pure, $2.40.
Citrated, 50c.
Canary Seed, So. American, 2c.
Caraway Seed, 5c.
Cudbear, 10c.
Flaxseed, Cleaned, Bbls., $1.50.
Insect Powder, 10c.
Ipecac Root, 20c.
Lead Acetate (Sugar), 6c.
Manganese Hypophosphite, 5c.
Oil, Henbane, 25c.
Nutmeg, 20c.
Wintergreen, Synthetic, 10c.
Paraffin, 3c.
Phenolphthalein, 10c.
Potassium Bromide, 5c to 10c.
Permanganate, 10c to 25c.
Saccharin, oz., 10c.
Sodium Bromide, 10c.
Salicylate, 10c.
Thiocol, 60c.
Uran Nitrate, $3.25.
Witch Hazel Extract, Bbls., 6½c

Declined

Acid, Benzoic, From Toluol, 60c.
Aluminum Acetate, 10c.
Anise Seed, Star, 5c.
Betanaphthol, Resublimed, U. S. P., 75c.
Creosote, Beechwood, 5c.
Mercury, lb., 10c.
Oil, Coriander, oz., 90c.
Linseed, 4c.
Salol, 20c.
Strontium Bromide, 25c to 40c.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

WIDE RANGE OF PRICES ON DYES

Spot Offerings Light in Spite of Heavy Demands—Manufacturers and Dealers Awaiting Result of Taxation Debate in Congress—Tone of Market Strong.

Few products in the general list of colors and dyestuffs have escaped the wide range of prices heard from all directions within the week. Spot offerings on most stocks have been moderate, under a decidedly heavy inquiry, and the movement of all varieties has been limited on this account. One of the chief reasons given in the local market for the unsettled condition now prevailing is that producers, brokers, dealers and consumers are awaiting a final verdict from the National Government as to taxation. Opinions vary, and since strong protests have been entered in Washington by a number of the largest importers, as well as some of the largest dealers, sellers and buyers are awaiting the result of expected radical changes in the revenue program recently announced. If it is decided that all "free list" articles heretofore exempted shall be included in the schedule, importers will feel justified in advancing prices and business will be carried on with the additional tax in view. Even at this writing a number of local dealers are preparing new contract forms to cover the proposed tax. The tone of the market continues strong, with the general range of prices holding steady, with indications of an advance on a number of important colors and dyestuffs, especially those imported.

Albumen shows little improvement, but there is no indication of the market breaking, as holders of spot stocks are expecting a better demand daily. Archil is in heavy demand, and whatever spot supplies there may be in New York are not being offered freely at the present time, unless at higher prices than consumers are inclined to pay. Cochineal has advanced in price for spot, not so much on account of a heavy demand, but because dealers are looking for higher levels. Cutch, on the other hand, is offered freely on the spot, and while inquiries are heavy it is said there is a comparatively light movement. There has been a strong demand for small parcels of divi divi, and a number of dealers are now quoting in pounds rather than in tons. Considerable business has passed at as high as $62 per ton on this article. The demand continues light for English cudbear, and despite the fact that a number of dealers are asking higher prices it is understood that one large importer is offering freely on the spot at 21c a pound. Gambier and logwoods are firmer. Holders are not over anxious to sell at prevailing prices, and while buyers seem plentiful at low quotations trading is necessarily restricted, and most factors predict an advance on imported grades due to labor troubles and poor shipping facilities.

The market on intermediates has been restless and prices have advanced and declined on many articles only to suddenly drop back to a reasonably normal condition. Benzol is weaker. Some manufacturers have accumulated stocks in anticipation of heavy government buying which did not materialize, and offerings are being made freely. Naphthalene of a good grade is scarce on the spot. It is understood that a large quantity of naphthalene is being held here in bond, and this doubtless accounts for lower prices heard in some quarters for export shipment. A strong call continues from South American countries for spot stocks, but holders are directing their chief attention to domestic consumers.

Aniline oil and salts continue to move in fair volume, and irrespective of the fact that quotations are a shade lower, the tone of the market is strong. Toluines and toluol are in good demand with spot offering light. Prices are holding unchanged. Naphthionic acid has weakened in the absence of inquiries, and while sulphanilic acid holds moderately firm, trading is light because of the reported limited production.

Albumen—Spot supplies of albumen continued to be offered freely in the New York market, and although every mail from all quarters brings inquiries trading continues in comparatively light volume. Speculation during the early part of the week resulted in a slight fluctuation in quotations for spot stocks. The market now is steady and quiet with prices ranging from 46c to 50c a pound.

Archil—Spot offerings of archil are unusually light, and a number of dealers state that they are booked for some time ahead on forward positions. Leading factors in New York are now paying little or no attention to the export demand as American consumers seem willing to pay approximately as high prices as are being offered by foreign consumers. The general range of prices shows no material change over last week, and from all quarters the double is quoted nominally at 14¼c@16¼c a pound; the triple remains steady at 17¼c@19½c a pound, and the concentrated at 28¼c@30¼c a pound. The proposed ten per cent revenue tax on all importations of this article has created a much firmer undertone.

Cochineal—A steady stream of inquiries is being received in the New York market daily about spot cochineal. The movement of stocks continues fairly brisk, with holders asking slightly higher prices than prevailed last week. Dealers say that while there are sufficient supplies to meet the present demand there is no anxiety on the part of holders to sell at less than 52c a pound. Buyer and quantity are now the chief factors in this product, and 55c a pound is quoted as the maximum price.

Cutch—There is practically no movement of spot stocks of cutch, and while dealers say that supplies are abundant the present condition has brought about no weakness in quotations, which for prime stocks of Rangoon are 12½c @13½c a pound on the spot. The advance noted in the liquid last week failed to hold, and prices dropped back to 8½c@9c a pound. Tablets are quoted freely at 10c @12c a pound. There is much interest on the part of consumers, but business has failed to develop. The general tone of the market is unsettled on all grades of cutch, but despite this fact dealers continue to expect an advance.

Divi Divi—The market is firmer on all grades. Spot stocks are not being offered freely because of reported light supplies and a strong and steady inquiry. There has been much activity on small lots, but no big business has passed. Optimism is expressed from every direction, and quotations are $62 a ton. One factor stated that small sales were made at 3½c a pound.

Gambier—With several holders of spot supplies of gambier withdrawing from the local market, coupled with reported light supplies, and in the face of a heavy demand from all directions, the local market on gambier is decidedly firmer, and prices show an advance all along the line. While some small business has passed, holders of large quantities seem disinclined to sell in less than car lots with 15½c as the inside price for the common. Others are asking as high as 16c for this grade. The SS. Enryades is due to arrive the middle of June, and available stocks aboard this vessel are quoted at 15c. According to reliable information this ship has a large quantity of gambier aboard. Cubes No. 2 are in strong demand at 21c @22c, and cubes No. 1 continue to hold steady at 23c@ 24c. Quotations most generally heard for spot common range from 15½c to 16c.

Indigo—Spot stocks continue light, offerings, consequently, are not being freely made, and trading is limited. In some directions the price of 52c a pound is heard on the outside for the cotton, and 30c a pound as the outside price on the wool for absolute spot stocks. Consumers from all parts of the country are showing much interest in indigo, and while much business could be done at lower levels holders in the New York market are reluctant to sell at less than prices quoted above.

Logwood—The market continues firm, and while trading is not brisk at the present time many are of the opinion that there will be a strong demand from the American Government for a number of extracts, and for this reason there has been no decline in prices regardless of the light demand. Inquiries continue heavy from consumers both here and abroad, and importers are not offering freely because they feel a degree of uncertainty about additional importations from Mexico and Jamaica. Around $39 per ton continues to be the quotation on Campeache logwood. Importers continue to declare that the price will jump to $40 o tan within the next week. Chips re-

main steady and firm at around 5c. Fustic, both sticks and chips, it is pointed out, will shortly find a good market on the part of the United States Government, along with all other extracts. Hematine crystals are steady at 20c@26c a pound.

Coal Tar Derivatives

Acid, Naphthionic—In the absence of inquiries the tone of the market on naphthionic acid is easier. Prices have declined on both spot and forward positions. While the present condition is by no means satisfactory to holders much optimism prevails for the reason that prices have not fallen materially. Spot stocks are quoted at $1.85@$1.95, and around $1.65@$1.75 as the prevailing prices on contract, immediate shipment from works.

Acid, Sulphanilic—The New York market is slightly firmer this week on sulphanilic acid. A number of the inquiries that have been pouring into the market have resulted in actual orders, and while the general range of prices is virtually unchanged, the undertone of the market is decidedly firmer. Spot stocks are being offered moderately at 34c@37c a pound.

Aminoazobenzene—An easier tone prevails. Trading is not brisk, although it is stated that offerings are being made freer at $1.75@$1.85 a pound. Forward positions as well as spot stocks have fallen off, and the quotation most generally heard is $1.65@$1.70 a pound. Factors had hoped for a stronger feeling in this product, but expectations have failed to materialize, and there is nothing to indicate any immediate improvement.

Aniline Oil for Red—It was stated from one reliable source that aniline oil for red had shown a slight improvement with prices ranging for spot stocks at $1.12@$1.15. The tone of the market is firmer and stocks are not being offered as freely as was noted a week or so ago. This article, it is declared, has been subjected to considerable speculation within the last week or so, and a rather unsettled condition prevails.

Aniline Oil and Salts—There is a good call for aniline oil and salts and considerable important business has passed during the week. Because offerings have been freer 35c a pound appears to be the prevailing price on the salts; some holders, however, continue to ask 36c as the inside price. In car lots the oil is quoted at 30c a pound, and in smaller quantities the range is from 31c to 32c a pound. It is stated that considerable trouble is being experienced in securing suitable drums to insure delivery.

Benzidine—While interest is fairly keen on the part of consumers trading has dropped off considerably on benzidine. For several weeks it was reported that spot supplies were in light volume, but because there has been little buying interest holders have come forward with sufficient supplies to meet a much heavier demand. The dry base is quoted at $1.90@$1.95 a pound on the spot, while the sulphate ranges from $1.65 to $1.70 a pound.

Benzol—Despite the fact that a number of holders continue to look for large Government buying on benzol, other factors have apparently decided to take chances in the usual channels and offerings are being made by important sellers at around 57c per gallon in car lot business. Some small resale lots are being made at 58c@62c per gallon. Contract inquiries are in the market for foreign account, and 55c@56c are prices prevailing on contract. The above quotations would depend somewhat on the nature of the business.

Betanaphthol—Demand for betanaphthol continues moderate, but with less selling pressure in evidence. The tone of the market, while firm, is not as active as it was a week ago. A good grade of the technical is quoted at 65c@70c a pound, and the sublimed at 80c@90c a pound. Quantity and quality govern these prices materially.

Diethylaniline—Offerings are not being made freely on account of light supplies, and a heavy call continues from all parts of the country. Prices have shown no change, quotation for spot and forward position, thirty and sixty days delivery, being around $3.50.

Dimethylaniline—Much activity is reported in the New York market on dimethylaniline, and prices are a shade higher for both spot and forward positions. It is declared that little business has passed at less than 60c a pound, although occasionally a quotation for odd lots is heard as low as 59c. Indications point to a further advance as spot supplies continue to diminish. Futures are now of chief interest to consumers.

Dinitrophenol—The market is firmer and prices have advanced considerably. Besides a heavy call from domestic consumers the demand continues strong from South American and other foreign countries. Spot offerings continue light, and producers, it is stated in reliable quarters, are sold up for some time ahead. Quotations on the spot range from 73c to 75c a pound, while around 67c prevails as the price on contract goods.

Metatoluylenediamine—A further decline is noted in the price of this product. It is stated that some second hands are reselling below manufacturers' prices. Spot supplies, it is pointed out, continue in light supply. Inquiries are heavy from all directions, with foreign consumers showing unusual interest. Prices heard in the New York market are $1.70@$1.75 a pound.

Naphthalene—The New York market remains steady and firm. Offerings are light, as naphthalene is getting scarcer daily under heavy buying pressure. Few small sales have passed at 9¾c@10c a pound. Car lots are in demand but many orders remain unfilled. The complaint is still heard that quite a quantity of an inferior grade remains in the market.

Naphthylamine—The tone of the local market holds steady with prices firm and unchanged. The demand is strong and quotations range from $1.15 to $1.25 a pound.

Nitrotoluol—Much activity continues in the New York market on nitrotoluol. Prices have held steady and unchanged. Futures are of much interest, as it is stated in some quarters that factors are holding available spot for Government business. Quotations on the spot are 60c to 65c a pound.

Para-Amidophenol—Business has picked up recently on this product and prices are a shade higher. Spot stocks seem to be ample to meet the present demand. The base is quoted at $5.50@$6.00 a pound, while the hydrochloride is quoted at $5.00@$5.50 a pound.

Paradichlorbenzol—This by-product continues in light supply in the New York market. Consumers are in the market heavily, and prevailing prices range from 24c to 26c a pound.

Toluines—A strong and active tone is noted on toluines. Spot is not being offered freely and prices have advanced. The mixture is quoted at 85c@90c a pound; the para on the spot $2.00@$2.10 a pound, and the ortho on the spot $1.25@$1.35 a pound.

Toluol—Firmness prevails in the New York market on toluol and trading continues brisk. The Government, it is stated, is placing orders in good volume. Spot is quoted at $2 a gallon, with contract holding at $1.80 a gallon.

MONTHLY OUTPUT OF DYESTUFFS

The Bureau of Foreign and Domesic Commerce has received from 64 manufacturers of crudes, intermediates, artificial colors and vegetable dyestuffs and extracts the following estimates of current monthly production:

No. of Firms Making Returns.	Products.	Pounds.
16	Crudes:	
	Benzol, toluol, and some xylol and phenol...	*841,200
	Naphthalene, carbolic acid, etc.....	6,186,000
20	Intermediates	5,821,650
17	Artificial colors	1,138,100
11	Vegetable dyestuffs and extracts (including some tanning extracts which were not stated separately. Some plants not running to full capacity at present)	6,678,500

*Gallons.

These totals do not include returns from one of the largest manufacturers of crudes, two of the largest producers of aniline dyes representing over $30,000,000 capital, and two of the most extensive plants making vegetable colors. The showing is gratifying when compared with the census returns of the domestic dyestuff industry for the calendar year 1914, when there were only 7 establishments with a total output of 6,619,729 pounds of coal-tar colors.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls.	lb.	.42	— .43
*Acetone	lb.	.29½	— .30½
*Acetphenetidin	lb.	25.00	—25.50
Acetylsalicylic, Acid, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— 3.60
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	2.00	— 2.05
Agar Agar	lb.	.47	— .59
Alcohol ,188 proof	gal.	3.04	— 3.06
190 proof, U. S. P.	gal.	3.07	— 3.09
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	3.09	— 3.11
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.00	— 1.02
97 p.c.	gal.	1.05	— 1.07
Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	.71	— .72
188 proof	gal.	.72	— .73
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	1.24	— 1.50
Almonds ,bitter	lb.	.29	— .31
Sweet	lb.	.27	— .29
Meal	lb.	.29	— .31
Aloin	lb.	.75	— .79
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.65	— 1.67
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.28	— .35
*Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.00
Grey	oz.	22.00	—27.00
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	—	— .80
Carb. Dom., bbls., casks.	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.29	— .33
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	.17	— .18
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Amyl Acetate, drums	gal.	3.70	— 4.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony	lb.	.17	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.15	— .17
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .49
*Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	19.00	—20.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—23.80
Areca Nuts	lb.	.11½	— .12½
Powdered	lb.	.16½	— .17
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.60	— .65
White	lb.	.17½	— .18
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	55.00	—56.00
Sulphate	oz.	50.00	—52.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.22	— .23
*Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .20
*Chlorate	lb.	.51	— .61
*Barley, Pearl	100 lbs.	—	— 5.80
*Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	2.00	— 2.05
*St. Thomas	gal.	2.85	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .22
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .24
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Benzonaphthol	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	— 1.90
Beta Naphthol resublimed	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.30
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.15
Subcarbonate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.00
*Nominal.			

Bismuth, Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 4.75
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	— 4.50
Borax, in bbls.. crystals	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Bromine U. S. P.	lb.	.65	— .70
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05½	— .06
*Imported	lb.	.30	— .35
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 1.90
*Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	13.00	—13.50
Bromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	8.00	— 8.05
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium, Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.86	— .89
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.55
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Calomel, see Mercury.			
*Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— .89½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .90½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .91
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .91½
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .91½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .90
*Japan, refined, 2½-lb.slabs	lb.	.88	— .89
Monobromated	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	.99	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Russian	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Powdered	lb.	3.95	— 4.05
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .07
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.03¼	— .04¼
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.06	— .06½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.06½	— .07
Chlorine liquid	lb.	.15	— .26
Chloroform	lb.	.59	— .64
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.20	— 6.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .55
Cinchondine, Alk.,	oz.	—	— .93
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .55
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .51
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— —
Civet	oz.	1.95	— 2.20
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.44	— .48
Oleate	oz.	.84	— .95
*Cocaine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 7.00
Boxes	lb.	.38	— .39
Hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	—	— 7.25
*Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.31	— .32
Cases, fingers	lb.	.39	— .41
Codeine, alk. ¼-oz vials	oz.	—	—14.00
Acetate, ⅛-oz. vials	oz.	—	—12.65
Phosphate, ⅛-oz. vials	oz.	—	—10.55
Sulphate, ⅛-oz. vials	oz.	—	—11.25
Collodion, U. S. P.	lb.	.33	— .37
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	.38	— .44
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .32
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.59	— .64
*Spanish Apples	lb.	.55	— .57
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, powdered 20 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
*Coumarin, refined	lb.	19.75	—20.25
Cream of Tartar, cryst. U.S.P.	lb.	—	— .47
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .46½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
*Carbonate	lb.	7.45	— 8.40
Cresol, U. S. P.	gal.	.19	— .20
*Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.29	— .34
*Jewelers large	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Small	lb.	.85	— .89
French	lb.	.29	— .34
Dextrin, Corn, bags	100 lbs.	—	— 5.90
*Potato, Domestic	lb.	.09	— .10
*Imported	lb.	.13	— .14
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.80	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood Mass	lb.	.29½	— .50
Reeds	lb.	1.62	— 1.70
*Emetine, Alk.	oz.	—	—70.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
*Nominal.			

*Emetine, Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—44.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.89
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot Russian	lb.	.74	— .75
Spanish	lb.	.71	— .73
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	— .23
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	— .27
Washed	lb.	—	— .23
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	— 1.39
Formaldehyde	lb.	.16½	— .17½
Fuller's Earth, powdered 100 lbs.		.80	— 1.05
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
*Gold	lb.	—	— 1.35
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.55
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.59	— .59½
C. P. in cans	lb.	.59½	— .60½
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.59	— .60
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.47½	— .48
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.44	— .44½
*Grains of Paradise	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Goa Powder	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Guaiacol, liquid	lb.	15.00	—15.90
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
*Haarlem Oil	gross	5.95	— 7.00
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.75	— .80
Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.38	— .40
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb.	.11	— .12
Hydrogen Peroxide			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 6.50
10-oz. bottles	gross	—	—10.25
Pint bottles	gross	—	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
*Ichthyol	lb.	14.25	—17.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.30
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.74	— .82
Russian	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indian	lb.	.14	— .15
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.32	— .37
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.50	— .55
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.24	— .29
*Sticks, bdls., Corigliano	lb.	.49	— .50
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.40
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
*Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.22	— .25
Glycerophosphate	lb.	4.50	— 4.55
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.30
Oxide, Tech, bbls. or kegs	lb.	.20	— .21
Peroxide	lt.	.75	— .85
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
*Sulphate, Epsom Salts,			
*Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	3.70	— 3.75
*U. S. P.	100 lbs.	4.20	— 5.00
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	—	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.30
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Manna, large flake	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Small flake	lb.	.71	— .75
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	3.10	— 3.15
*Recryst	lb.	3.85	— 3.90
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	—	—105.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .78
Powdered	lb.	—	— .80
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .81
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.13
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.76
Powder, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.71
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 3.70
Red	lb.	—	— 3.80
Yellow	lb.	—	— 3.70
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.10
Powder	lb.	—	— 2 20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2 20
Powder	lb.	—	— 2.25
*Nominal.			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue	lb.	12.00	—13.90
Milk, powdered	lb.	.15	— .17½
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.18½	— .20½
Morphine, Acet. ⅛-oz. v. 1-oz. Hydrochlor. ⅛-oz.v.1-oz.box	oz.	—	—10.10
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	— 9.80
1-oz vials	oz.	—	— 9.85
⅛-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	—	—10.05
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	—	—10.10
Diacetyl, Alk., ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	14.90	—15.10
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	13.50	—13.65
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—15.25
*Moss, Iceland	lb.	.35	— .40
Irish	lb.	.10	— .11
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	10.00	—10.50
Tonquin	oz.	18.00	—18.25
Grain, Cab	oz.	16.00	—16.75
Tonquin	oz.	29.00	—30.00
Druggists	oz.	27.00	—28.00
Synthetic	lb.	11.50	—12.75
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.10	— .11
Balls	lb.	.13	— .14
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	lb.	.18	— .19
Sulphate	lb.	.22	— .23
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.12½	— .13
Powdered	lb.	.14	— .14½
*Opium, cases	lb.	—	—30.00
*Jobbing lots	lb.	30.00	— —
*Granular	lb.	28.00	—30.00
*Powdered U. S. P.	lb.	28.00	—30.00
Orthoform	oz.	1.35	— 1.40
Oxgall, pur. U. S. P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.55	— 3.95
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P.	gal.	2.50	— 2.90
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.44	— .45
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Cream	lb.	.06¾	— .07
Lily white	lb.	.09	— .09½
Snow white	lb.	.12	— .12½
Phenolphthalein	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	.80	— .85
Red	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
*Pilocarpine	oz.	18.05	—19.50
Piperidine	oz.	.90	— .95
Piperin	oz.	.60	— .65
Podophyllin, U. S. P.	oz.	2 95	— 3.00
Poppy Heads	lb.	.75	— .76
Potassium acetate	oz.	1.26	— 1.27
Bicarb	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	—	— 1.00
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.54
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide, bulk	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
*Permanganate	lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	.75	— .85
Quassia chips	lb.	.07	— .07½
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz tins	oz.	—	— .75
50-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .75½
25-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .76
5-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .77
1-oz. tins	oz.	—	— .82
*Second hands	oz.	—	— .75
*Amsterdam	oz.	.75	— .77
*German	oz.	.75	— .77
*Java	oz.	.75	— .78
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	oz.	—	— .80
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	— .40
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	15.00	—15.75
Rochelle Salt, crystals bbls.	lb.	—	— .38
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	— .37½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem	lb.	6.00	— 6.20
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.03	— .04
*Saccharin	lb.	30.00	—31.00
Safrol	lb.	—	— —
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Salol, bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Sandalwood	lb.	.18	— .19
Ground	lb.	.20	— .22
Santonin, cryst. bulk	lb.	36.00	—37.25
Powdered	lb.	36.90	—37.90
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.80
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	— .29
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .46¼
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.40	— .41
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.00
*Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.26½	— .27
Marseilles, white	lb.	.17	— .18
Green, pure	lb.	.15½	— .16
Ordinary	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.13	— .13½
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .10½
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Citrate, crystals	lb.	—	— .64
Granular U. S. P.	lb.	.70	— .72
Benzoate, granulated, U.S.P.	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Bicarb, English	lb.	—	— .02¾
*Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .03½
Bromide, bulk	lb.	—	— .45
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	.92	— .95
Iodide	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Phosphate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.07
Recrystallized	lb.	.09	— .12
Dried	lb.	.20	— .28
Salicylate bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .85
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) 100-lb.	lb.	.60	— .70
Tungstate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Spermaceti	lb.	.23½	— .26
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.43	— .52
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.46	— .50
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .48
Starch, Corn, Pearl, bags	cwt.	—	— 4.75
Potato, granulated	lb.	.13	— .14
*Storax, liquid, cases	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Strontium Acetate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bromide, crystals	lb.	—	— .70
Iodide	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Nitrate	lb.	.29	— .40
Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Strychnine Alkd, cryst, bulk	oz.	1.35	— 1.45
Acetate	oz.	1.45	— 1.55
Nitrate	oz.	1.40	— 1.45
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.36	— .37
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16 00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	lb.	13.50	—14.50
Sulphur, bbls. roll	100 lbs.	2.70	— 3.00
Flour	100 lbs.	2 85	— 3.00
Flowers	100 lbs.	3.05	— 3.40
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Tamarinds, bbls	lb.	.09	— .09½
Kegs	per keg	5.75	— 6.00
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.30	— .35
North Carolina, 1 pt.	doz.	—	— .85
Tartar Emetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.61	— .64
Casks	lb.	.56	— .57
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.54	— .60
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals	lb.	19.75	—20.00
Iodide	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Tin, crystals	lb.	.40	— .40½
Bichloride	lb.	.19¾	— .20
Oxide	lb.	.66	— 66½
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.45	— 3.50
Artificial	lb.	.12	— .12½
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	.64	— .69
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.56	— .58
Gran.	lb.	.25	— .28
Med.	lb.	.33	— .38
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.25	— .26
Chloride	lb.	.14½	— .16
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.25
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.43	— .75
Oxide	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.05	— .06

Acids

Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c.	lb.	.11	— .12
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.31	— .35
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	—	— 7 50
ex Toluol	lb.	6.25	— 6.75
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13¼	— .13¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13¾	— .13¾
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
amphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
Carbolic, cryst. U. S. P. drs.	lb.	.49	— .51
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.53	— .54
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.51	— .52
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.47½	— .48
Cinnamic	lb.	5.00	— 5.20
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35
Citric crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	— .75
Powder	lb.	—	— .72½
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.00	— 1.05
Chromic, 83 p.c.	lb.	1.26	— 1.50
German	lb.	—	— —
Formic, 75 p.c.	lb.	.35	— .40
Callic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Glycerophospnorlc	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	— .40
Dilute 3 p.c.	lb.	.20	— .25
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c.	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	6.90	— 7.40
Muriatic, C. P.	lb.	.06	— .07
Nitric, C. P.	lb.	.07	— .08
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.19	— .23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.45	— .46
Picric, kegs	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	3.15	— 3.25
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.95	— 3.15
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.05	— .06
Crude	gal.	.24	— .29
Salicylic bulk U. S. P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Stearic	lb.	.14	— .15¾
Sulphuric, C.P.	lb.	.05	— .07
Sulphurous	lb.	.03	— .05
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Tartaric Crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	.76	— .82
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.76	— .78

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	12.00	—13.50
Artificial	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
*Amber, crude	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Rectified	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Anise	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Bay	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
*Bergamot	lb.	6.00	— 6.40
*Synthetic	lb.	3.25	— 3.60
Bois de Rose	lb.	4.50	— 4.80
Cade	lb.	.90	— .95
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.85	— .90
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.12	— .14
Japanese ,white	lb.	.15	— .17
Caraway	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Lead Free	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.80	— .85
Cedar Wood	lb.	.16	— .18
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Citronella, Ceylon, drum	lb.	.55	— .57
Java	lb.	.90	— .95
Cloves, cans	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Bottles,	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Copaiba	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Coriander	lb.	13.00	—14.00
Cubebs	lb.	5.25	— 5.50
Cumin	lb.	4.40	— 4.50
Erigeron	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.70	— .75
California	lb.	.65	— .70
Fennel, sweet	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Geranium, African rose	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Bourbon	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
*Turkish	lb.	3.50	—3.75
Ginger	lb.	8.00	— 8.50
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
Hemlock	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	15.75	—16.25
Twice rect.	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Wood	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Lavender flowers	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Garden	lb.	.60	— .70
Lemon, U. S. P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Lemongrass	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Limes, distilled	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Linaloe	lb.	2.90	— 3.10
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
*Malefern	lb.	12.75	—14.00
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	— —
*Artificial	lb.	—	—24.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	45.00	—55.00
Petale	lb.	55.00	—60 00
Artificial	lb.	20.00	—25.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Orange, bitter W. Indian	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Sweet, W. I. ian	lb.	2.45	— 3.00
Italian, sweet	lb.	2.85	— 3.00

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Origanum	lb.	.30	— .32
*Patchouli	lb.	22 00	—25.00
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Imported	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Peppermint, bulk, tins	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
French	lb.	9.00	—10.00
Pimento	lb.	2.50	— 2 60
*Pine Needles	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Rose, natural	oz.	22.00	—24.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.80	— 2.95
*Rosemary, French	lb.	.80	— .90
	lb.	.45	— .50
Safrol	lb.	11.70	—12.20
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
West Indian	lb.	.75	— .80
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.28	— .30
Artificial	lb.	5.95	— 6.50
Savin	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Spearmint	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Spruce	lb.	2 25	— 2.35
Tansy	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
White, French	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Heavy	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	2.45	— 2 65
Birch, Sweet	lb.	.80	— .90
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb.	4 25	— 4.50
Wormseed	lb.	3 25	— 3.50
Wormwood	lb.	12.00	—23.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	30.00	—40.00
Manila	lb.	14.00	—24.00
Artificial			

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	11.00	—11.25
Capsicum	lb.	5 50	— 5.75
Cubeb	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	4.30	— 4.70
*Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	—	— —
Pepper	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Orris	lb.	15.00	—25.00

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.54	— .55
South American	lb.	.78	— .80
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.90	— 6.40
Oregon	gal.	.95	— 1.00
Peru	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Tolu	lb.	.39	— .41

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.65	— .75
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .20
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.14	— .15
of Tree	lb.	.10	— .11
Buckthorn	lb.	.21	— .24
Calisaya	lb.	.18	— .22
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.12	— .13
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.25	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.37	— .39
Broken	lb.	.31	— .36
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	.36	— .39
*Broken	lb.	.29	— .36
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.26	— .27
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.19	— .20
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.29	— .36
Conduango	lb.	.12	— .13
Cotton Root	lb.	.08	— .09
Cramp	lb.	.24	— .25
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.06½	— .07
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select, bdls.	lb.	.18	— .19
Ordinary	lb.	.11	— .13
Hemlock	lb.	.06	— .08
Lemon Peel	lb.	.07	— .09
Mezereon	lb.	.24	— .29
Oak, red	lb.	.08	— .10
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04¼	— .05½
Sweet	lb.	.13¼	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.11½	— .12
Northern	lb.	.11	— .11½
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	1.90	— 1.95
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.08	— .13
Select	lb.	.16	— .17

*Nominal.

Simaruba	lb.	.24	— .25
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.09½	— .10
Tonga	lb.	.39	— .40
Wahoo of Root	lb.	.30	— .32
of Tree	lb.	.15	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.07½	— .09½
White	lb.	.11	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.06	— .07
White Poplar	lb.	.03	— .04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.07	— .08
Witch Hazel	lb.	.04	— .05

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.29	— .30
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	— .07½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.89	— .95
Para	lb.	.54	— .60
Surinam	lb.	.64	— .69
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	5.00	— 6.50
Cuts	lb.	3.70	— 4 25
Bourbon	lb.	2 20	— 2.40
South American	lb.	3.20	— 4.20
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Green label	lb.	1.45	— 1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.70	— .75
XX	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.75	— .76
Fish	lb.	.06	— .07
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.19	— .21
*Juniper	lb.	.07	— .07½
Laurel	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.09	— .10
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .15
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.07	— .08
*Sloe	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Sumac	lb.	.04	— .05

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	2.35	— 2.60
Powdered	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Borage	lb.	.75	— .80
*Calendula	lb.	3.60	— 3.70
*Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
*German	lb.	.50	— .55
*Hungarian	lb.	.50	— .55
*Roman	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Spanish	lb.	.45	— .55
Clover Tops	lb.	.29	— .32
Dogwood	lb.	.15	— .16
Elder	lb.	.27	— .30
*Insect, open	lb.	.27	— .29
*Closed	lb.	.33	— .35
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.34	— .37
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.49	— .51
*Kousso	lb.	.54	— .60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.19	— .20
Select	lb.	.24	— .29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.31	— .36
Malva, blue	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Black	lb.	.45	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.05	— .06
Patchouli	lb.	.35	— .40
*Poppy, red	lb.	.70	— .95
*Rosemary	lb.	.50	— .60
Saffron, American	lb.	.50	— .55
Valencia	lb.	12.00	—12.40
Tilia (see Linden)			

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb.	.24	— .29
Balmony	lb.	.08	— .09
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.05½	— .07
Buchu, short	lb.	1.28	— 1.30
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cannabis, true imported	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
American	lb.	.67	— .79
Catnip	lb.	.05	— .09
Chestnut	lb.	.60	— .65
Chiretta	lb.	.36	— .38
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	.45	— .50
*Truxillo	lb.	.42	— .48
Coltsfoot	lb.	.30½	— .31
Conium	lb.	.20	— .20½
Corn Silk	lb.	.08	— .10
Damiana	lb.	.13	— .15
Dandelion	lb.	.18	— .19
Deer Tongue	lb.	.09½	— .11
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.53	— .65
Imported	lb.	.64	— .70
Eucalyptus	lb.	.07	— .08
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.21	— .23
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.07	— .08
*Henbane, German	lb.	4.55	— 4.65
*Russian	lb.	4.70	— 4.90

*Nominal.

Henna	lb.	.11	— .12
Horehound	lb.	.20	— .22
Jaborandi	lb.	.19	— .26
Laurel	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.60	— .70
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .09
Lovage	lb.	.29	— .34
Matico	lb.	.26	— .29
*Marjoram, German	lb.	—	— .50
French	lb.	.33	— .33½
Pennyroyal	lb.	.05¼	— .06
Peppermint, American	lb.	.15	— .19
Pichi	lb.	.10	— .12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.09	— .11
Plantain	lb.	.10¼	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Rosemary	lb.	.21	— .22
Rue	lb.	.39	— .50
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— .65
*Grinding	lb.	.55	— .60
Greek	lb.	.13	— .15
Spanish	lb.	.12	— .13
*Savory	lb.	.16½	— .17
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half leaf	lb.	.64	— .70
Siftings	lb.	.39	— .41
Powdered	lb.	.39	— .40
Tinnevelly	lb.	.14	— .21
Pods	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.13½	— .15
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.23	— .25
Tansy	lb.	.08½	— .10½
Thyme	lb.	.10	— .10½
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05½	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07½	— .08
Wintergreen	lb.	.07	— .08
Wormwood	lb.	.24	— .26
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.66	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
*German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
*Alkanet	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Althea, cut	lb.	.37	— .41
Whole	lb.	.29	— .30
Angelica, American	lb.	.31	— .35
*German	lb.	.70	— .95
Arnica	lb.	.52	— .60
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.07	— .07½
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.08	— .09
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.45	— 3.50
Powdered	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.19	— .20
Beth	lb.	.14	— .18
Bitter	lb.	.23	— .25
Blood	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Blueflag	lb.	.14	— .15
Bryonia	lb.	.39	— .49
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.32	— .42
American	lb.	.21	— .24
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.95	— 3.30
Unbleached	lb.	.25	— .35
Cohosh, black	lb.	.04	— .04½
Blue	lb.	.04	— .04½
Colchicum	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Colombo, whole	lb.	.12½	— .14
Comfrey	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.30	— .32
American	lb.	.30	— .32
*Doggrass, true, imported	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.70	— .75
Echinacea	lb.	.37	— .39
Elecampane	lb.	.08	— .09
Galangal	lb.	.12	— .14
Gelsemium	lb.	.16	— .17
Gentian	lb.	.15	— .15½
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Geranium	lb.	.06	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.19	— .23
Bleached	lb.	.22	— .24
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	4.20	— 5.45
Wild, Eastern	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.45	— 6.70
Southern	lb.	6.30	— 6.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.70	— 5.90
Powdered	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
*Hellebore, Black	lb.	.70	— 1.00
*White, Domestic	lb.	.28	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.33	— .35
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	2.25	— 2.30
Rio	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Jalap, whole	lb.	.14	— .14½
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	— .19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.55	— .60
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .25
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17½	— .18½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Am.	lb.	.50	— .54
Manaca	lb.	.21	— .23
Mandrake	lb.	.06½	— .07½
*Musk, Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.14	— .16
Verona	lb.	.13	— .14
Finger	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.42	— .44
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .47
Pink, true	lb.	.31	— .34
Pleurisy	lb.	.19	— .20
Poke	lb.	.04	— .04½
Rhatany	lb.	.17	— .18
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	— .79
Cuts	lb.	.41	— .65
High Dried	lb.	.20	— .21
Saarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.39	— .41
Mexican	lb.	.24	— .25
Senega, Northern	lb.	.63	— .65
Southern	lb.	.64	— .64½
Serpentaria	lb.	.30	— .33
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	— .11½
*Snake, Black	lb.	.35	— .40
Canada, natural	lb.	.29	— .32
Stripped	lb.	.40	— .45
Spikenard	lb.	.17	— .18
Squaw Vine	lb.	.13½	— .15
Squill ,white	lb.	.12½	— .14
Stillingia	lb.	.09	— .09½
Stone	lb.	.06	— .07
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.27	— .28
True (Aletris)	lb.	.17	— .18
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.69	— .80
*English	lb.	.71	— .76
*German	lb.	.80	— .85
Japanese	lb.	.50	— .54
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13½	— .16
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	— .12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	.29	— .32
Russian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.27	— .28
Star	lb.	.30	— .30½
Mexican	lb.	.24	— .24½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.07½	— .08
Dutch	lb.	.06	— .07
Smyrna	lb.	.07½	— .08
South American	lb.	.07½	— .08
Caraway	lb.	.62	— .63
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Ceylon, green	lb.	.46	— .46½
Decorticated	lb.	.62	— .62½
Celery	lb.	.30	— .30½
Colchicum	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Conium	lb.	.54	— .59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.25	— .26
Bleached domestic	lb.	.26	— .27
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Malta	lb.	.19½	— .20
Mogador	lb.	.19½	— .20
Morocco	lb.	19¾	— .20
Dill	lb.	.19	— .20
Fennel, French	lb.	.18	— .19
*German, small	lb.	.21	— .22
*Roumanian ,small	lb.	.19½	— .21
Flax, whole	per bbl.	13.25	—13.50
Ground	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Foenugreek	lb.	.12	— .12½
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
*Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
*Russian	lb.	.08	— .08½
Henbane	lb.	.31	— .33
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Larkspur	lb.	.21½	— .23
Lobelia	lb.	.21¾	— .23½
Millet, natural	lb.	—	— .03⅞
*Hulled	lb.	.08	— .08½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.15	— .15½
Bombay	lb.	.11½	— .13
California, brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Chinese	lb.	.08	— .08½
Dutch	lb.	.14¾	— .15
English, yellow	lb.	.14¾	— .15
*German, yellow	lb.	—	— —
Sicily, brown	lb.	.15	— .15½
Parsley	lb.	.16½	— .18½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.75	— .76
*Russian	lb.	—	— —
*Turkish	lb.	—	— —
Pumpkin	lb.	.10½	— .11
Quince, select	lb.	.79	— .89

*Nominal.

Rape, English	lb.	.08½	— .09
Japanese	lb.	.08½	— .09
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20½	— .23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.24½	— .28
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	— .17½
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Kombe	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Sunflower, large	lb.	.04½	— .05
Small	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.09¾	— .10
China	lb.	.07½	— .08
Madras	lb.	.08¼	— .08½
Worm, American	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Levant	lb.	.40	— .45

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Curacao, cases	lb.	.09½	— .10
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.27	— .29
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.22	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.53	— .56
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.42	— .49
Seconds	lb.	.39	— .40
Sorts Amber	lb.	.19	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .35
Asafoetida, whole U. S. P.	lb.	1.35	— 1.40
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	—	— 1.35
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .29
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.66	— .67
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .22
Powd red	lb.	.25	— .29
Galbanum	lb.	.92	— .98
Gamboge	lb.	2.35	— 2.43
Guaiac	lb.	.24	— .30
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kino	lb.	.50	— .55
Locust	lb.	.28	— .30
Mastic	lb.	.57	— .61
Myrrh, select	lb.	.39	— .43
Sorts	lb.	.32	— .34
Siftings	lb.	.26	— .28
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.13	— .14
Tears	lb.	.15½	— .17
Sandarac	lb.	.39	— .41
Senegal, picked	lb.	.21	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.18½	— .24
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .95
Thus per bbl.	280-lbs.	9.50	—10.25
Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Seconds	lb.	1.94	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.64	— 1.80
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.28	— .29
Bees, white	lb.	.54	— .57
Yellow crude	lb.	.42½	— .43½
Yellow refined	lb.	.45	— .47
Candelilla	lb.	.23	— .27
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.51	— .52
No. 1	lb.	.48	— .49
No. 2	lb.	.44	— .45
No. 3	lb.	.35	— .36
*Ceresin Yellow	lb.	.15	— .17
*White	lb.	.21	— .24
Japan	lb.	.14	— .15
*Montan, crude	lb.	.29	— .40
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.60	— .68
Green	lb.	.89	— .90
*Refined, white	lb.	.82	— .86
Domestic	lb.	.34	— .35
*Refined, yellow	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin, refined, domestic	lb.	.08¼	— .11¼
Foreign	lb.	.10¾	— .13½

*Nominal.

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.05	— .05¼
56 p.c.	lb.	.09½	— .10
70 p.c.	lb.	.13	— .15
80 p.c.	lb.	.14	— .15
Glacial	lb.	.27	— .32
Alkali, 48 p.c., bgs.,works 100lbs.		—	— —
Light, 58 pc., in bags, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	—	— —
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04⅛	— .04½
Ground	lb.	.04⅛	— .04½
Powdered	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Alum chrome	lb.	.17½	— .18½
Potash, lump	lb.	.06½	— .07
Ground	lb.	.06¾	— .07⅛
Powdered	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Alum, Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Low grade	lb.	.01¾	— .02⅛
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .25
Ammonia, Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06	— .06½
20 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— — .05
18 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— — .04½
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— — .04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.11	— .12
Granulated, white	lb.	.18	— .19
Lump	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	.05	— .05½
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	95.00	—100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Calcium, Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		4.50	— 4.55
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f. o. b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran., second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.18	— .18½
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Second hands	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12⅛	— .12½
White cryst.	lb.	.14	— .14½
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .13¼
Granulated	lb.	.13¼	— .13½
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .24
Paste	lb.	.10	— .12
Nitrate	lb.	.15	— .16
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¼
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¼
English	lb.	—	— —
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .08¼
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	— .01¾
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	— .01¾
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	— .02
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¼	— .06¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06	— .06½
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.06½	— .07
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07½	— .08
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¾
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.75
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Bichromate	lb.	.35	— .38
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.40	— .80
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.88	— .90
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.57	— .67
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .74
Muriate basis 80p.c.perton	ton	425.00	—450.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.60	— 2.80
Yellow	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Saltpeter, crude	lb.	—	— —
Refined	lb.	.31	— .38
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.		2.90	— 3.00
Dense	100 lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Bichromate	lb.	.15½	— .16½
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal.Soda,Am.	100lbs	1.10	— 1.25
Caustic, dom. 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	5.75	— 6.00
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	5.70	— 6.00
Chlorate	lb.	.25	— .28
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	3.75	— 3.80
Refined	lb.	.05	— .05¼
Nitrite	lb.	.18	— .20
Prussiate	lb.	.30	— .35
Silicate, 140 p.c.	100 lb.	1.75	— 2.25
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	— 1.25
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.60	— .70
Soda, Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst	lb.	.02	— .02¼
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	.03	— .03¼

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Sulphur (crude,) f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	35.00	—45.00
Sulphur, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore	ton	35.50	—45.50
Sulphuric Acid		—	— —
60 deg.	ton	23.00	—25.00
66 deg.	ton	32.00	—33.00
Oleum 20 p.c.		.02	— .02¼
Battery Acid,car's per 100 lbs		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Amidonaphtholsulphonic	lb.	—	— 1.75
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50	— 8.00
Crude	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Acid H.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid Naphthionic, white	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Acid Naphthosulphonic		—	— —
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate..		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.34	— .37
p-Amidophenol	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Aniline Oil	lb.	.30	— .32
Aniline Salts	lb.	.35	— .36
Aniline for red	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.10	— .12
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzidine	lb.	1.90	— 1.95
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.57	— .61
Benzol, Com.	gal.	—	— .60
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Chlorobenzol	lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine	lb.	—	— —
Diamidophenol	lb.	—	— —
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	—	— —
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.24	— .26
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.50
Dimethylaniline	lb.	.59	— .61
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33	— .35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.73	— .75
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalene	lb.	.09¼	— .10
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	—	— 2.90
b-Naphthol	lb.	.65	— .70
Sublimed	lb.	.80	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
Nitronaphthol	lb.	—	— —
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.60	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— 1.00
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— 1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	6.40	— 6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcinol	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Technical	lb.	—	— 9.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	—	— —
Toluidine	lb.	.80	— .90
o-Toluidine	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
p-Toluidine	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Toluol, pure	gal.	1.80	— 2.00
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.80	— 2.05
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.10	— 1.75
Acid Blue	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Acid Brown	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	7.00	—10.00
Acid Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Acid Orange II	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Acid Red	lb.	2.50	— 3.55
Acid Scarlet	lb.	2.30	— 3.50
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Alizarin Blue	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	8.50	—10.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	8.25	— 9.50
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Alpine Red	lb.	6.75	— 8.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.75	— 8.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	4.75	— 6.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	—	— —
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Aurine	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.10	— 1.30
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	—	— —
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.25	— 3.25
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	1.30	— 2.00
Bright Red	lb.	2.75	— 3.75
Chrome Blue	lb.	—	— —
Chrome Red	lb.	—	— —
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.50
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Chrysoidine R.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Congo Red	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Crystal Violet	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	—	— —
Direct Black	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Direct Blue	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	—	— 5.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	—	— 2.50
Direct Red	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Direct Yellow	lb.	—	— 4.75
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Direct Violet	lb.	2.80	— 5.00
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	—	— 1.85
T extra, contract	lb.	—	— 2.00
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	1.75	— 2.35
Fur Black, extra	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Fur Brown B.	lb.	3.00	— 6.00
Fur Brown GG	lb.	—	— 8.00
Green Crystals	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	3.85	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	.35	— .40
Induline	lb.	1.30	— 1.60
Magenta	lb.	—	—10.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green	lb.	—	— —
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	5.00	— 7.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	1.00	— 1.35
Jet	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Naphthol Green	lb.	—	— 6.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	—	— —
Oil Black	lb.	—	— 1.25
Oil Orange	lb.	—	— 2.00
Oil Scarlet	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Oil Yellow	lb.	—	— 2.00
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	—	— 1.50
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Ponceau	lb.	—	— 2.00
Scarlet 2R	lb.	—	— 2.35
Soluble Blue	lb.	6.50	— 8.50
Sulphur Black	lb.	.75	— .95
Sulphur Black E. S. ext.conc.	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Black 150 p.c	lb.	—	— .85
Sulphur Blue	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	.28	— .50
Sulphur Green	lb.	—	— 1.75
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	—	— —
Tartrazine	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	—	— 1.10
Victoria Blue	lb.	16.00	—18.00
Victoria Blue base	lb.	23.00	—24.00
Victoria Green	lb.	12.00	—13.00
Victoria Red	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	2.75	— 3.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.35	— .36
Seed	lb.	.15	— .17
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.52	— .55
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Oudes	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Guatemala	lb.	2.35	— 2.65
Kurpahs	lb.	3.15	— 3.60
Madras	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tannin.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.08½	— .09
Aleppey	lb.	.10	— .10½
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.07	— .07½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic, sticks	ton	39.00	—40.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .04½
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood sticks	ton	39.50	—40.00
Chips	lb.	.03½	— .04½
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.14¼	— .16¼
Triple	lb.	.17½	— .19½
Concentrated	lb.	.28¼	— .30¼
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.12½	— .13
Liquid	lb.	.08½	— .09
Tablet	lb.	.10	— .12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.21	— .27
Concentrated	lb.	—	— .38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.11	— .12
Gall	lb.	—	— .18
Hematine	lb.	.08	— .10
Crystals	lb.	.20	— .26
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.18	— .20
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .52
For wool	lb.	.28	— .30
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	—	— .17
Crystals	lb.	.19	— .24
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.08	— .10
Contract	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron	lb.	.05	— .07
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	.80	— .85
Blood, imported	lb.	.46	— .50
Domestic	lb.	.36	— .45
Prussian blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18	— .25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi Divi	ton	61.00	—62.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	28.00	—38.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	—	—50.00
No. 2	ton	—	—28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton	ton	85.00	—95.00
Virginia, 20 p.c. tan	ton	55.00	—57.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02¼	— .02¾
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Drumtan, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.02¼	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .10½
Common	lb.	.15½	— .16
Cubes No. 1	lb.	.23	— .24
No. 2	lb.	.21	— .22
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½	— .04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03	— .03¾
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08	— .12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¾	— .02¼
Myrobalans, liq, 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	.06	— .07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¼	— .04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05	— .06
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	—	— —
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07½	— .08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09	— .11
Clarified	lb.	.10	— .12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01	— .01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06	— .10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan,	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH

(Carloads)

*Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.82	— .83
Domestic, prime	gal.	.80	— .81

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Cod Liver Newfoundland	bbl.	75.00	—80.00
Norwegian	bbl.	120.00	—125.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.09¼	.09½
*German	lb.	—	—
English	lb.	.09¼—	.09½
Neutral	lb.	.31	— .34
*Herring	gal.	.60	— .65
Horse	lb.	.14	— .16
Lard, prime, winter	gal.	1.80	— 1.85
Off Prime	gal.	1.50	— 1.60
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.40	— 1.42
No. 1	gal.	1.36	— 1.37
No. 2	gal.	1.34	— 1.35
Menhaden, Brown, strained	gal.	.81	— .83
Light, strained	gal.	.85	— .87
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.87	— .88
White, bl'ch'd winter	gal.	.89	— .90
*Northern, crude	gal	.70	— .75
*Southern, crude, f.o.b. plant	gal.	.72	— .75
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
Dark	gal.	1.20	— 1.30
Prime	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Oleo Oil	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.89	— .85
*Jaw	gal.	23.00	—25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.13½—	.14
Saponified	lb.	.13½—	.14
*Seal, white	gal.	.45	— .50
Sod Oil	lb.	.09¾—	.11¾
*Sperm bleached, winter			
38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.16	— 1.18
45 deg., cold test	gal.	1.14	— 1.16
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	1.13	— 1.14
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22½—	.23
Double pressed	lb.	.23½—	.24
Triple pressed	lb.	.25	— .25½
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.35	— 1.38
Prime	gal.	1.28	— 1.30
Whale, Bleached, natural	gal.	.83	— .85
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.86	— .88

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.22	— .23
Cases	lb.	.23½—	.25½
No. 3	lb.	.23	— .25
*Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.16½—	.17
Cochin domestic	lb.	.19	— .19¾
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.16	— .16¾
Corn, refined, bbls.	lb.	16 50	—17.00
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	1.07	— 1.09
Summer yellow prime	bbl.	15.75	—16.25
White	lb.	.14	— .15
Winter, yellow	gal.	—	— —
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.22	— 1.25
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.23	— 1 24
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.23	— 1.26
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	gal.	1 23	— 1.26
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Foots	lb.	.14¾—	.15
*Palm Lagos	lb.	.16½—	.17¼
Commercial	lb.	.15	— .15½
Prime, red	lb.	.13¾—	.14¼
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.17	— .18
Imported	lb.	—	— —
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.60	— .62
Yellow, steam	gal.	.55	— .60
Poppy Seed	gal.	2.50	— 3.00
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in *bbls	gal.	—	— —
*Blown	gal.	1.40	— 1.45
*Refined, English	gal.	1.30	— 1.40
Rosin oil, first rect.	gal.	.36	— .37
Second	gal.	.45	— .47
*Sesame domestic	gal.	1.45	— 1.70
*Imported	gal.	—	— —
*Soya Bean, English	lb.	1.75	— 2.15
*Manchurian	lb.	.14	— .14½
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.25	— .30
Commercial	lb.	.22	— .23

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity			
25-30 cold test	gal.	.13½—	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14	— .15
Summer	gal.	.13	— .14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21	— .26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18	— .19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26	— .30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15	— .18
Neutral, W. Vo. 29 grav.	gal.	.26½—	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½—	.22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33	— .34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½—	.30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½—	.22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18	— .19

*Nominal.

Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28	— .35
No. 200	gal.	.24	— .25
No. 100	gal.	.23½—	.24
No. 110	gal.	.23	— .23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.47½—	.48
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls	gal.	.42½—	.45½
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.34	— .40
Pitch, prime	200-lb bbl.	4.50	— 4.75
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	10 00	—11.00
Rosin, com. to g'd	280-lb. bbl.	6.05	— 6.10

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	—	— .72
Diamond "I"	lb.	—	— .70
V. S. O.	lb.	—	— .71
Fine Orange	lb.	.66	— .67
Second Orange	lb.	.63	— .64
T. N.	lb.	.62	— .63
A. C. Garnet	lb.	—	— .61
Button	lb.	.65	— .66
Regular, bleached	lb.	—	— .60
Bone, Dry	lb.	—	— .72

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.21	— .21½
Canton, rolls	lb.	.13¼—	.13¾
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.43	— .44
Capsicum, Bombay	lb.	.10	— .10½
Japan	lb.	.09	— .09½
Cassia Buds	lb.	.15	— .15½
Chilles, Japan	lb.	.12½—	.13
Mombassa	lb.	.25	— .26
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28	— .29
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.30	— .30¾
Penang	lb.	.33	— .34
Zanzibar	lb.	.26½—	.27
Ginger, African	lb.	.13½—	.14
Cochin	lb.	.15½—	.16
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.16½—	.18
Jamaica	lb.	.22	— .22½
Japan	lb.	.10¾—	.11
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.55	— .55½
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.53½—	.54
Nutmegs, 110s.	lb.	.25½—	.26
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.18	— .20
Pepper, black, Sing.	lb.	.26	— .26¼
White	lb.	.26	— .26½
Pimento	lb.	.06¼—	.06½

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		—	— —.
f.o.b. New Orleans		—	— —
Cottonseed, Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta		36.50	— —
Columbia		—	—40.00
New Orleans	ton	—	— —
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00	—40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00	—42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	—40.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	—43.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	—	— 2.60
	200 lb. sacks	—	— 1.70
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140 lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Mineral	140 lb. bags	—	— 1.08
Salt Cake, bulk, 112 lbs.		.85	— 1.00

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.45	— .50
Open kettle	gal.	.40	— .49
Blackstrap bbls.	gal.	.26	— .28
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.35	— .44
Fancy	lb.	.75	— .80
Medium	lb.	.45	— .60
Honey—			
Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.07	— .07½
*Clear, Comb, fancy	lb.	.13	— .14
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.10	— .12
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	—	— 5.14

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.11¾—	.12¼
Caracas	lb.	.12½—	.13
Hayti	lb.	.10½—	.11
*Maracaibo	lb.	.21½—	.23
Trinidad	lb.	.11¾—	.12¼

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Fed.	War-	
	bu'le	eral			ner
Powdered	7.65	8.15	8 60	8.60	8.70
XXXX	7.70	8.20	8.65	8.65	8.70
Confectioners A	7.40	8.15	8.40	...	8.40
Standard gran.	7.55	8.05	8.55	8.55	8.55

*Nominal.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	.72	— .75
Brown, strained	gal.	.81	— .83
Light, strained	gal.	.85	— .87
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.87	— .88
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.89	— .90
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.50	— 1 55
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.50	— 1.55
Prime	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Dark	gal.	1 20	— 1.35
Red (crude oleic acid)	lb.	.13½—	.14
Saponified	lb.	.13½—	.14
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22	— .23
Double pressed	lb.	.22	— .23
Triple pressed	lb.	.22½—	.24

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.22	— .23
No. 3	lb.	.23	— .25
Cocoanut, Ceylon	lb.	.16	— .16½
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.18¾—	.19
Imported	lb.	.19	— .20
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.15¾—	.16¾
Copra			
Corn, crude, barrels		15.80	—15.90
Refined, barrels		16.50	—17.00
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	1.07	— 1.09
Summer Yellow, prime	bbl.	15.75	—16 25
White	gal.	—	— —
Winter Yellow	gal.	—	— —
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1 22	— 1.25
5 barrels lots	gal.	1.23	— 1.24
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.45	— 1.50
Foots	lb.	.16	— .18
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16½—	.17¼
Prime, red	lb.	.13¾—	.14¼
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.17	— .18
Peanut	gal.	1.35	— 1.40
Pine white steam	gal.	.60	— .62
Yellow steam	gal.	.55	— .60
Sesame, domestic	gal.	1.45	— 1.70
Imported	gal.	—	— —
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.14	— .15

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS

(New York Market)

Grease, white	lb.	.18	— .18¼
Yellow	lb.	.16	— .16¼
House	lb.	.16	— .17
Brown	lb.	.15¼—	.17
Yellow grease stearine	lb.	.16	— .17
White grease stearine	lb.	.17½—	.18½
Horse	lb.	.16	— .17
Lard	lb	—	— .24
Compound		—	— —
Stearine, lard	lb.	.18½—	.19¼
Oleo	lb.	—	— .20
Tallow, prime	lb.	.16¼—	.17¼
City Special	lb.	—	— .18¾
Choice Country	lb.	.17¾—	.18¾
(Western Markets)			
Edible Tallow	lb.	.20	— .21
Prime City	lb.	.20	— .20¾
Prime Packers (loose)	lb.	.19	— .20
City Renderers (loose)	lb.	.18	— .18½
Prime White	lb.	—	— .20
No. 2 Packers nominal	lb.	—	— .17
B. White	lb.	.18¾—	.19¼
C. White (loose)	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Yellow	lb.	.17½—	.18
Brown	lb.	.16	— .16½
Bone	lb.	—	— .18
Prime Oleo Stearine	lb.	.21	— .21½
Yellow grease stearine (loose)	lb.	.19	— .20

CHEMICALS

Alkali, light, basis 48 p.c.		—	— —
Spot running pound, per cwt.		—	— —
Alum, Ammonium, lump	lb.	.04	— .04¼
Potassium, lump	lb.	.06	— .06½
Borax, barrels, crystals	lb.	.08	— .08½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.08	— .08½
Caustic Potash, 88-92 p.c.	lb.	.85	— .87½
Caustic Soda, 76p.c. fused 100lbs.		4.75	— 4.85
Mineral Soap Stock		—	— —
Potassium Carbonate	lb.	.50	— .85
Sodium Carb., Sal Soda 100 lbs.		1.10	— 1.25
Sodium Sulphate, Glauber salts, 100 lbs.		.60	— .70
Sodium Silicate, liquid 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	— 1.25
Sodium Sulphate, Glauber salts 100 lbs.		.60	— .70

ESSENTIAL OILS

(See Prices Current, Pages 17-22.)

*Nominal.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.50	— .55
1st select powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Fine granulated 1st	lb.	.55	— .60
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.30	— .33
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.55	— .60
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.45	— .48
Technical	lb.	.40	— .45
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	2.00	— 2.10
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
	oz.	—	— .30
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.40	— .45
Acetylsalicylic (Aspirin)	oz.	—	— .30
	lb.	—	— 4.00
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Arsenous, U.S.P., powdered	lb.	.35	— .45
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	— 1.00
From Toluol	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.55	— .56
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.57	— .58
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.58	— .60
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.40	— .80
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.75	— .77
Less than keg	lb.	.80	— .83
Granulated	lb.	.85	— .95
Cresylic	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.		—	— —
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Galic	oz.	.19	— .21
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.08	— .10
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl.	oz.	.05	— .06
	lb.	.45	— .55
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.07	— .10
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres. bot.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent	oz.	.14	— .16
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.07	— .09
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	.40	— .45
	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (2½)	lb.	.06	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	.07	— .08
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	— .09
Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	— .15
C. P. carboy	lb.	—	— .10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Acid, Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .35
Oxalic	lb.	.50	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Palmitic (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	— .40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Bulk	lb.	—	— 1.35
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic cryst.	oz.	.55	— .65
Sulphocarbolic(about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.07	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic Comm'l lb. cart.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Medicinal	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	.92	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .80
Aconitine, Amorp. ½ oz. v.	ea.	1.75	— 2.25
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .80
Adalin	lb.	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.60	— .65
Hydrous (See also Lanoline)	lb.	.50	— .55
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Chloride, Solution	oz.	—	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.	—	—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	.75	— .85
Agaric white	lb.	—	— 2.50
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	8.00	— 8.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	3.21	— 3.22
Less	gal.	3.35	— 3.50
Com., 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls. gal.		3.35	— 3.45
Less	gal.	3.40	— 3.55
Denatured, bls. & 1 lbs. gal.		.80	— 1.00
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	1.20	— 1.40
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Alkanet root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Almond meal	lb.	.45	— .50
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.43	— .53
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.05	— .06
Dried, 1 lb., carton	lb.	.16	— .19
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.06	— .10
Powdered	lb.	.08	— .11
Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Potash, gran., pure	lb.	.15½	— .18
Powd. pure	lb.	.13½	— .16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.70	— .80
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.12	— .14
Cryst., C. P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.05	— .07
20 deg.	lb.	.07	— .09½
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.08	— .14
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	— .18
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 2.10)	oz.	.15	— .19
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.23	— .27
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	— .25
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.26	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .31
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	— .25
Granulated	lb.	.22	— .25
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .13
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Valerate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—15.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.00	— 5.25
Technical	lb.	.70	— .80
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	45	— .50
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.40	— .45
Star	lb.	.40	— .45
Angostura Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Annatto Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	.27	— .30
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony) Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Antipyrine	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— .25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr.v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ¼-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—31.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	3.00	— 3.23
Powdered	lb.	3.15	— 3.22
Ground	lb.	3.00	— 3.10

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.17	— .21
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	— .25
Taylor's ¼-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.34	— .37
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.38	— .40
White, powdered com'l	lb.	.25	— .28
Powdered, pure	lb.	.30	— .33
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Powdered	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst. 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— -
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 5 grains		—	— 1.15
Sulphate, 5 grains		—	— 1.10
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	1.20	— 1.28
Oregon	lb.	.20	— .25
Peru	lb.	4.75	— 5.25
Tolu	lb.	.55	— .60
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1-lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	.25	— .50
Iodide	oz.	—	— .40
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.12	— .15
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 2.05
Less	gal.	2.35	— 2.60
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	— 1.20
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Short	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	2.10	— 2.15
Bulk	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Root, German	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.45	— 4.70
Benzaldehyde	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— 1.10
Berberine, C.P., ½-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	2.80	— 3.00
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.,	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
	oz.	.18	— .20
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45	— 4.60
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N. F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	6.55	— 6.90
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Subgallate	lb.	3.25	— 3.35
Subiodide	lb.	5.15	— 5.50
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.20
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.18	— .22
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.98	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.03	— 1.10
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlefish	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Jeweler's	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromoform	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Short	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.40	— .45
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.44	— .45
Baker's A and white	lb.	.48	— .55
Dutch	lb.	.48	— .55
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.48	— .55
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .25
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	4.75	— 5.16
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Caffeine, pure	lb.	17.00	—17.60
	oz.	—	— 1.17
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.35	— .40
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.15	— 1.40
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Lactate	oz.	.17	— .20
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	— .95
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.14	— .16
Calendula Flowers	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.90	— .95
¼-lb. squares	lb.	.92	— .96
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Japanese	lb.	.94	— 1.00
Monobromated	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.09½	— .11
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Cantharides, Russ., sifted	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Chinese	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .25
Caraway	lb.	.85	— .96
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .40
Cardamom, Seed bleached	lb.	1.25	— 1.56
Decorticated	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.40	— .45
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.38	— .40
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.15	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .35
Fistula	lb.	.23	— .25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.28	— .35
Catnip, lbs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.45	— .48
Ceresin, white	lb.	.20	— .25
Yellow	lb.	.25	— .30
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7-lb. bags	lb.	.11	— .14
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8-lb. box, white	box	.80	— .85
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Spanish	lb.	.65	— .70
Roman or Belgian	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Charcoal, Animal, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.80	— .85
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .50
Chloralamid, vials, 25 grs.	ea.	—	— 1.50
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.69	— .75
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	.85	— .90
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd	lb.	.70	— .75
Red	lb.	.55	— .60
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	.95	— 1.20
Bisulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .70
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .70
Salicylate	oz.	.51	— .65
Sulphate	oz.	.57	— .67
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.53	— .65
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	.38	— .39
Sulphate	oz.	.37	— .47
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	— .30
Civet	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.32	— .37
Powdered, pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Penang	lb.	.42	— .46
Cobalt, pow. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.70	— .75
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alk., ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	11.45	—11.65
Hydrochlor, cryst., ozs.	oz.	9.10	— 9.15
⅛-oz. vials	oz.	9.30	— 9.35
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	—	— —
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.40	— .45
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.12	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.70	— .80

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Cochineal, Hond., Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Codeine	oz.	15.25	—16.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	13.90	—15.00
Nitrate	oz.	13.90	—15.00
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Phosphate	oz.	11.80	—13.00
Sulphate	oz.	12.80	—14.55
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.		—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Powdered	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Seed	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Powdered	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Collodion, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	.49	— .60
Cantharidal, U. S. P.	lb.	8.00	— 9.50
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .56
Styptic, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.00
Colocynth, select	lb.	.38	— .46
Pulp	lb.	.75	— .80
Colombo Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.36	— .42
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba S. A.	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Para	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 oz.		—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.36	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.12½	— .15
Bbls.	lb.	.11	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .22
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-2	.04
Coriander	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ½-oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	1.55	— 1.65
Cranebill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.53	— .57
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.20	— .25
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 2.30
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .34
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Cudbear	lb.	.45	— .55
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	— —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.40	— .45
Cut	lb.	.48	— .50
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.		.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.12	— .14
White	lb.	.22	— .25
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Diacetylmorphine, Alk.	oz.	15.40	—16.60
Hydrochloride	oz.	14.60	—14.80
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½-oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ½-oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	10.00	—11.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.60	— .65
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bulk	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.80	— .90
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	20.00	—21.00
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Dragon's Blood powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Reeds	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tbs. gr.		—	— —
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots incl.		—	— —
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.30	— .35
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	—	— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.		—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— .70
Ergotole	oz.	—	— 1.00
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.30
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.		—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.50	— .60
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	.34	— .39
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.30	— .36
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Ethyl Acetate, U. S. P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 8.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .40
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube ea.		—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.17	— .19
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 30	lb.	—	— 4.00
Euresol	oz.	—	— 2.10
Pro Capillis	oz.	—	— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.35	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Euquinine	oz.	—	— —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— 1.30
Fennel Seed	lb.	.75	— .80
German	lb.	—	— .35
French	lb.	—	— .35
Ferratin	oz.	—	— 1.30
Tablets, 7½ gr. bots. of 50		—	— 1.30
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—15.00
Less	lb.	.10	— .13
Ground	lb.	.10½	— .13
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.16	— .18
Ground	lb.	.20	— .23
Formaldehyde	lb.	.25	— .35
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .50
¼-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Galbanum, strained	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Gambier	lb.	.20	— .25
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Powdered	lb.	3.05	— 3.10
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	2.50	— 2.65
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, French Coignets	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
German White Gold Label	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
German White Silver Label	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.30	— .32
Ground	lb.	.32	— .34
Powdered	lb.	.34	— .36
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.10	— .13
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.60	— .62
in cans	lb.	.64	— .65
Less	lb.	.68	— .72
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ½-oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	4.00	— —
Powdered	lb.	4.50	— —
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	1.60	— 1.65
Carbonate	oz.	6.50	— 7.00
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.31	— .35
Helmitol	lb.	—	— —
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.43	— .47
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— 80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemp Seed	lb.	.13	— .15
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 3.85
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Hiera Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.40	— .42
Hydrobromide	gr.	.40	— .50
Hydrochloride	gr.	.40	— .44
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.40	— .44
Honey, strained	lb.	.18	— .20
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Sulphate	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	2.55	— 2.62
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v. gr.		.32	— .37
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystals, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.08	— .10
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.32	— .35
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
do Tablets 5 gr. 10 0in bot.		—	— 1.05

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Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.55	— .65
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	—	—
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	—
25 p.c.	oz.	—	—
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.40	— 4.80
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	—
Iodothyrine, ¼-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.70	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.22	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.18	— .22
Chloride, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.02
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.45	— .48
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Tersulph., Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	.80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	—	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.30	— .35
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.12	— .15
Kamala	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— 2.25
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts small and large	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline	lb.	—	—
Anhydrous	lb.	—	—
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .75
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.32	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.37	— .42
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.40	— .45
Extra	lb.	.45	— .50
Hand picked	lb.	.55	— .60
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.28	— .35
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Lead Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.22	— .25
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Lecithin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel Ribbons	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice Barracco ⅛ s	lb.	—	— .85
Corigliano	lb.	—	— —
Mass	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼-lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.17	— .20
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .22
Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.30
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .25
Bromide	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Carbonate	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Chloride	oz.	—	— .27
Citrate	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Iodide	oz.	—	— .48
Salicylate	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
London-Purple	lb.	.20	— .30
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Mace, whole	lb.	.80	— .90
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.			
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U. S. P. 4 ozs.		.37	— .39
2-oz.	lb.	.38	— .40
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Technical	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	— .42
Technical, kegs	lb.	—	— .21
Bbls.	lb.	—	— .20
Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.85	— .90
Technical	lb.	.80	— .85
Peroxide	lb.	2.45	— 2.60
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Sulphate (Sal Epsom)	lb.	.05½	— .10
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	1.90	— 1.95
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black powder	lb.	.15	— .20
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Small	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Sorts	lb.	.85	— .90
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.80	— .85
Matico leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Mercury	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Ammon., pure precip.	lb.	2.35	— 2.60
Mercury, Bichloride (cor.sub.)	lb.	1.95	— 2.15
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bisulphate	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Bromide	oz.	—	— .80
Mercury, Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.65
Chloride Mild (cal'l)	lb.	2.09	— 2.30
Iodide, green, Proft.	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	5.00	— 5.15
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	2.26	— 2.50
Yellow	oz.	—	— .26
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.	—	— —
1-oz	oz.	—	— —
Methylene, Blue	oz.	1.30	— 1.40
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
German	lb.	—	— —
Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Morphine, Acet. ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—13.20
Alkaloid, pure ¼-oz. v.	oz.	—	—16.45
Hydrobromide, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—13.20
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—13.20
Meconate	oz.	—	—14.00
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	11.30	—13.00
½-oz. vial	oz.	11.60	—13.50
Valerate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground	lb.	.26	— .33
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.45	— .50
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.16½	— .19
Napthol, Alpha	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, resublm.	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.10
Narcotine, pure ⅛-oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	— .20
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s		—	— 1.25
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst,) 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Nutmegs	lb.	.35	— .46
Extra large 80 to	lb.	.45	— .50
Nux Vomica	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	10.00	—17.00
Without acid	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Angelica	oz.	—	— —
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Bay	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Benne (Sesame), Imported bbls. or less	gal.	2.75	— 3.00
Bergamot	lb.	6.40	— 6.45
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	3.10	— 3.25
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.50	— .55
Refined	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Cade	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Camphor	lb.	.30	— .35
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Cassia	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Castor, American	lb.	.27	— .32
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	1.50	— 2.00
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Citronella	lb.	.65	— .75
Cloves	lb.	2.00	— 2.30
Cocoanut	lb.	.34½	— .40
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	3.10	— 3.20
Norwegian	gal.	4.60	— 4.70
Bbls.	ea.	132.00	—135.00
Martin's	bbls.	—	—131.00

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Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Coriander	oz.	2.00	— 2.25
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
Croton	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Cubeb	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Cumin	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Dill	oz.	.45	— .50
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	— 5.25
Pure	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50	—18.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50	—15.00
Ginger	oz.	.55	— .60
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	gross	7.00	— 7.50
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.50
Juniper Berries	lb.	19.00	—20.00
Wood	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Lard	gal.	2.00	— 2.10
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	5 50	— 6.00
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.35	— 1.55
Lemongrass	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Linseed boiled	gal.	1.40	— 1.45
Raw	gal.	1.36	— 1.45
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Expressed	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Male Fern, Ethereal	oz.	—	— 1 30
Mustard, artificial	oz.	1.85	— 2.50
Essential	oz.	1.90	— 1.95
Musk	oz.	—	— 1.25
Neatsfoot	gal.	1 35	— 1.40
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Petale, extra	oz.	4.00	— 4.25
Nutmeg	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½-gal., and 1-gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.50
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.10	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	1.90	— 1.95
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Sweet	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Origanum, mixture	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.30	— .35
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Light	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— —
Patchouli	oz.	1.25	— 1.30
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55
Peanut	gal.	1 85	— 1.90
Pennyroyal	lb.	2.30	— 2.60
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	— —
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Hotchkiss	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Western	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Petit Grain	oz.	.75	— .85
Pimenta	lb.	2.10	— 2.50
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.90	— 2.00
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	26.00	—26 50
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.50	— .60
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.55	— 1.60
Sandalwood, English	lb.	13.00	—13.75
West Indian	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Sassafras	lb.	.75	— .80
Savin	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal.	1.55	— 1.65
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Tar, U. S. P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	—	— —
Wormwood Amer., good	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	4.50	— 5.50
Ointment, Citrine	lb.	.83	— .90
Iodine	lb.	—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	1.31	— 1.40
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	30.00	—31.00
Granulated	lb.	33.25	—34.00
U. S. P. powdered	lb.	33.25	—34.00
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.26	— .30
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	—	— 3.75
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set	—	— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovarin	oz.	5.00	— 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr v.ea.		—	— 2.50
Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz.	.25	— .30
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.12	— .18
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde U S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride) 1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	oz.	—	— —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Paris Green	lb.	.55	— .58
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.50	— .55
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.v.ea.		—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper, black, clean sift	lb.	.30	— .35
White	lb.	.28	— .30
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	— .75
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petroleum, U. S. P., white	lb.	.21	— .27
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.40
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.10
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.45	— 1.60
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	2.20	— 2.36
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Piperidine	oz.	—	— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	1.00	— 1.20
Piperazine 10 grm. vial		—	— 3.00
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	— .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.90	— 2.95
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	4.25	— 4.50
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.80	— 2.00
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea.	2.00	— 2.20
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C. P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.60	— .70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.85	— .90
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White, sticks	lb.	1.80	— 2 00
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bicarbonate	lb.	1 55	— 1.75
Bichromate	lb.	.50	— .55
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and powdered	lb.	.51	— .55
Borate	lb.	—	— .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.15	— 1.35
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.45
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.15	— 1.30
Chlorate	lb.	.56	— .70
Granulated	lb.	.78	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.57	— .72
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Citrate	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Cyanide	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Fluoride	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Iodide	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Iodate	oz.	—	— .35
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.		1.50	— 1.80
Nitrate	lb.	.40	— .54
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .45
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	4 80	— 5.25
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.80	— 2 85
Yellow	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .25
Sulphate	lb.	.80	— .90
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.25	— .30
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyramidon	oz.	—	— 2.50
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.45	— .50
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.82	— 1.00
Sulph.	oz.	.47	— .57
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.64
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.81
Bimuriate	oz.	—	— —
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 1.60
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 1.60
Benzoate	oz.	—	— —
Bisulphate	oz.	.85	— 1.00
Carbolate	oz.	—	— —
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.48
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 2.47
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.42
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.42
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 1.61
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— 1.44
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.61
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 1.39
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.80	— .81
5-oz. cans	oz.	.83	— .85
1-oz. cans	oz.	.88	— .90
Valerate	oz.	—	— —
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Raspberries, dried	lb.	.60	— .65
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08	— .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00	— 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.25	— 1.30
Rhatany Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.55	— .85
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.75	— 1.15
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.40	— .45
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	—	— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.55	— .60
Leaves	lb.	.40	— .45
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	— 1.76
Iodide, 1-oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	— 2.60
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	.75	— .80
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	12.50	—13.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.30	— .40
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	— .90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Salophen	tube	1.50	— 1.80
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)			
Sandalwood	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.60	— .65
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	3.05	— 3.12
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican cut	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'loz.		—	— 2.25
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.80	— .90
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.31	— .36
Senna Leaves Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.35	— .40
Senna Pods	lb.	.40	— .45
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.53	— .58
Fused Cones	oz.	.55	— .60
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.20	— .22
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.20	— .22
White Conti's	lb.	.35	— .40
Soft, green	lb.	.23	— .26
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.23	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.50	— .60
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks		—	— .85
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.20	— .25
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.75	— .85
Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Bicarbonate	lb.	.03	— .07
Bichromate	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.65	— .75
Cacodylate, 1 oz.	ea.	2.50	— 2.75
Carbon (Sal Soda)	lb.	.02½	— .04
C. P., cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02¾	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.45	— .75
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.60	— .70
Citrate	lb.	.80	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37-.40)	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.		—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenilsulphonate	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystalized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.47	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.35	— 1.55
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Silicate, dry	lb.	.12	— .20
Liquid	lb.	.06	— .08
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein, Sulph.	oz.	3.00	— 3.10
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.64	— .74
Aromatic	lb.	.60	— .65
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U. S. P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.51	— .63
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	— .60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	—	— 8.00
Stovain, ¼-oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½-oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.24	— .28
Lactate	oz.	.18	— .22
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	— .40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Green	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Strychnine, Acetate, ⅛th	oz.	2.25	— 2.38
Alk., pow'd., ⅛th-oz. v.	oz.	2.10	— 2.15
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.35
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.75
Nitrate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.85
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.38	— .40
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.40	— .45
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Sulphothyol	lb.	—	— 2.50
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Flowers	lb.	.08	— .09
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Lac., precipitated	lb.	.55	— .60
Roll	lb.	.05	— .06
Washed	lb.	.09	— .12
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07½	— .12
Talcum powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	4.75	— 5.00
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	.80	— .90
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— 1.25
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.70	— .76
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.60	— .65
Terpinol	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Thalline sulphate	oz.	7.50	— 8.00
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v.	ea	—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 2.00
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	— —
1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— 2.00
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.68
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymol	lb.	20.00	—21.00
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	18.00	—18.75
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	.50	— .55
Oxide, pure	lb.	.80	— .90
Toluene	lb.	—	— .50
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.45	— 2.85
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice, true cloudy	lb.	3.80	— 3.90
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v.	7 oz.	—	— .40
1-lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v.	7 oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b.	14 lb.	—	— 9.00
1-oz. g.s.b.	7 oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v.	7 oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	.85	— .96
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Vanillin	oz.	.75	— .87
Veratrine	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate	oz.	2.40	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 4.20
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .60
	100s	—	— 5.00
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.40	— .45
Bees, yellow	lb.	.63	— .65
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.70	— .75
Japan	lb.	.30	— .35
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.03	— .03¾
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract double			
Distilled	gal.	.76½	— .94
Barrels	gal.	.68	— .75
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.90	— .95
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Benzoate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Bromide	oz.	.20	— .25
Chloride, fused	lb.	.70	— .95
Granulated	lb.	.35	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Metallic C. P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American	lb.	.16	— .20
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	.85	— .90
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	—13.00
	oz.	—	— 1.00

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports for Month of April—Exports for Month of March

Imports

AMMONIUM MURIATE—
145,694 lbs., $13,909, England.

ARGOLS—
1,062,219 lbs , $144,069, France.
197,893 lbs , $38,648, Italy.
166,097 lbs , $22,960, Portugal.
301,532 lbs., $43,677, Spain.
197,783 lbs., $31,774, Argentina.
21,171 lbs., $3,517, Chile.
694,048 lbs., $52,006, French Africa.

BARKS—
5,397 lbs., $1,213, cinchona, England.
2,124 lbs , $355, cinchona, Ecuador.
24 tons, $589, mangrove, Jamaica.
1 ton, $34, mangrove, British West Indies.
85 tons, $2,058, mangrove, San Domingo.
45 tons, $1,218, mangrove, Colombia.

BEANS—
40,905 lbs., $76,265, vanilla, France.
6,172 lbs., $23,623, vanilla, Mexico.
15,541 lbs., $36,545, vanilla, French West Indies.
5,376 bushels, $17,429, castor, England.
29,133 bushels, $55,338, castor, Brazil.
17,916 bushels,, $27,484, castor, British India.

CAMPHOR—
477,835 lbs., $151,916, crude, Japan.
100 lbs , $75, refined, France.
8,500 lbs , $6,620, refined, England.
277,595 lbs., $127,414, refined, Japan.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
167,353 lbs., $14,020, gambier, England.
52,123 lbs., $5,225, gambier, Dutch East Indies.
145,936 lbs., $11,146, gambier, Straits Settlements.

GELATIN—
10,639 lbs., $3,225, France.
6,720 lbs., $2,455, England.
11,200 lbs , $3,844, Scotland.
10 lbs , $10, Japan.

GUMS—
75,750 lbs., $24,383, chicle, British Honduras.
9,032 lbs., $5,419, chicle, Canada.
308 lbs., $81, Honduras.
101,448 lbs., $32,119, chicle, Mexico.

INDIGO—
21,359 lbs., $46,802, natural, Scotland.
2,100 lbs., $2,100, natural, Salvador.
529 lbs., $1,323, natural, Colombia.
83,548 lbs , $48,200, synthetic, Switzerland.

IODINE—
84,614 lbs., $182.587, Chile.
1,080 lbs., $3,877, Japan.

GLYCERIN—
332,127 lbs., $119,956, crude, Spain.
16164 lbs., $6,660, crude, Cuba.
3,834 lbs., $1.263, crude, Argentina.

LACTERENE—
542,017 lbs., $97,075, France.
265,848 lbs , $48,748, Argentina.
11,358 lbs , $1.693, Brazil.
134,720 lbs., $19,697, British India.

LIME CITRATE—
6,614 lbs., $739, France.
332 lbs., $29, Greece.
235,918 lbs., $19,384, Spain.
135 lbs., $27, Cuba.

MEDICINAL & MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
$2,597, medicines, France.
$1.889, medicine, Italy.
$5,645, medicine, England.
$57, medicine, China.
$120, medicine, Japan.

PERFUMERY—
$369,079, France.
$1,301, Italy.
$10,430, Switzerland.
$3,128, England.
$71, Honduras.

OILS—
2,208 gals., $339, creosote, England.
400 gals., $121, creosote, Scotland.
420 gals., $1,065, codliver, England.
625 gals., $1,825, codliver, Scotland.
72,828 gals., $59,131, codliver, Canada.
11.629 gals., $7,975, codliver, Newfoundland.
180,000 gals , $18,201, coconut, British East Indies.
1,482,080 gals., $177,850, coconut, Dutch East Indies.
4,260,386 gals., $491,145, coconut, Philippine Islands.
1,564,754 gals., $132,254, palm, England.
4,029,200 gals., $463,310, palm, British West Africa.
320,400 gals., $22,207, soya bean, Japan.
1,450 gals., $1,319, peanut, England.
3,004 gals., $1,769, peanut, China.
3,510 gals., $3,070, peanut, Hongkong.
558 gals , $862, rapeseed, France.
2,660 gals., $2,316, rapeseed, England.
55,142 lbs., $46,799, lemon, Italy.
135 lbs , $210, lemon, Jamaica.
6 lbs., $15, lemon, Cuba.

OPIUM—
1,974 lbs., $21,615, Greece.
1,928 lbs., $70,140, Italy.
2,733 lbs., $24,144, England.

POTASSIUM CARBONATE—
610,938 lbs , $66,827, Spain.
72 lbs., $10, Hongkong.
253 lbs., $253, Japan.

POTASSIUM CYANIDE—
16,077 lbs., $18,984, Mexico.

POTASSIUM MISCELLANEOUS SALTS—
184,381 lbs., $99,900, Japan.

QUEBRACHO—
4,543,720 lbs , $503,488, Argentina.
6,700 tons, $105,329, wood, Argentina.

QUININE—
2,200 ounces, $1,341, England.

ROOTS—
6,614 lbs., $739, licorice, France.
332 lbs , $332, licorice, Greece.
235,918 lbs., $19,384, licorice, Spain.
164,957 lbs., $19,979, licorice, England.
237,906 lbs., $32,914, ginger, Jamaica.
6,780 lbs., $276, ginger, Hongkong.
107,520 lbs., $9,811, ginger, British West Africa.

SEEDS—
110,632 bushels, $119,833, flax, British India.
9,064 bushels, $15,649, flax, Japan.

SHELLAC—
454,163 lbs., $132,211, British India.

SOAP—
15.724 lbs., $2,153, castile, France.
179,915 lbs , $27,825, castile, Italy.
9,812 lbs., $954, castile, Spain.

SODIUM MISCELLANEOUS SALTS—
$1,187, Switzerland.
$374, England.
$213, China.

SPICES—
100,000 lbs., $9,831, cassia, China.
271,421 lbs., $37,039, cassia, Dutch East Indies.
396,465 lbs., $25,678, cassia, Hongkong.
133,500 lbs , $6,438, cassia, Japan.

SPONGES—
$1,392, England.
$578, Panama.
$39,734, British West Indies.
$13,758, Cuba.
$667, San Domingo.

WAX—
365,120 lbs., $24,826, paraffin, British India.
62,720 lbs., $62,720, paraffin, Japan.
8,891 lbs., $4,228, bees, Italy.
33,316 lbs., $12,315, bees, Spain.
242 lbs., $72, bees, Mexico.
119,796 lbs , $49,481, bees, Cuba.
5,274 lbs., $1,901, bees, Hayti.
32,261 lbs., $10,909, bees, San Domingo.
13,942 lbs., $4,368, bees, Argentina.
170,368 lbs., $68,772, bees, Brazil.
3,633 lbs., $1,263, bees, Chile.
3,153 lbs., $869, bees, Peru.
1.311,039 lbs., $541,257, vegetable, Brazil.
294,307 lbs , $38,206, vegetable, Japan.
6,843 lbs., $1,349, vegetable, British South Africa.

Exports

ACID, SULPHURIC—36 lbs., $3, Dutch Guiana; 410 lbs., $65, Peru; 110 lbs., $19, Uruguay; 2,945 lbs., $190, Venezuela; 2,260 lbs., $221, Dutch East Indies; 606 lbs., $30, New Zealand.

ALCOHOL—4 gals., $4, Chile; 114 gals., $43, Colombia; 100 gals., $75, Ecuador; 40 gals., $20, British West Africa; 10 gals., $4, British South Africa.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—8,452 lbs., $234, Chile; 1,128 lbs., $68, Colombia; 384 lbs., $11, Peru; 5,310 lbs., $201, Venezuela; 208,430 lbs., $6,167, Dutch East Indies; 1,600 lbs., $56, Portuguese Africa; 7.143 lbs.

COPPER SULPHATE—500 lbs., $65, Trinidad; 11,401 lbs., $2,035, Cuba; 187,000 lbs., $17,435, Argentina; 107.915 lbs., $11,777, Brazil; 119,972 lbs., $11,491, Chile.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—$8,165, Peru; $5,222, Uruguay; $789, Venezuela; $369, China; $4,185, French Indo-China; $2,300, British India; $58, Dutch East Indies.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—$190, Brazil; $471, Chile; $1,863, Colombia; $80, Ecuador; $73, British Guiana; $4, Dutch Guiana; $790 Peru; $103, Uruguay; $415, Venezuela.

FLAXSEED OIL—6,890 gals., $6,789, Chile; 2,076 gals., $2,296, Colombia; 540 gals., $526, Ecuador; 551 gals., $559, Dutch Guiana; 745 gals., $709, Peru; 2,564 gals., $2,522, Venezuela; 4,500 gals., $4,837, China.

GLUCOSE—78,080 lbs., $3,214, Uruguay; 71,197 lbs., $2,322, China; 53,549 lbs., $1,763, Australia; 281,370 lbs , $9,302, New Zealand; 432,290 lbs., $14,242, British South Africa.

LIME ACETATE—116,521 lbs., $4,080, Spain.

PEPPERMINT OIL—75 lbs., $202, Australia; 374 lbs., $1,073, British South Africa.

PERFUMERY—$3,794, Nicaragua; $9,167, Panama; $884, Salvador; $3,948, Mexico.

PETROLEUM JELLY—$248, Colombia; $295, British Guiana; $58, Dutch Guiana; $71, Para; $449, Peru; $386, Venezuela; $106, China; $1,104, British India; $124, Straits Settlements; $114, Dutch East Indies.

QUICKSILVER—75 lbs., $86, Peru.

ROOTS AND BARKS—$52, Colombia; $5, Ecuador; $12, Dutch Guiana; $548, Peru; $870, Venezuela; $17, Straits Settlements; $26, Dutch East Indies.

SODIUM MISCELLANEOUS SALTS—$18,610, Chile; $6,576, Colombia; $2,806, Ecuador; $548, British Guiana; $32, Dutch Guiana; $4,323, Peru; $14,253, Uruguay; $4,390, Venezuela; $4,267, British India.

SPONGES—50 lbs., $48, Venezuela; 4 lbs , $4, China; 6 lbs , $5, Dutch East Indies.

SULPHUR, CRUDE—50 tons, $1,752, Australia.

ZINC OXIDE—1,004 lbs., $115, Venezuela; 4,500 lbs., $633, Straits Settlements; 9,000 lbs., $1,300, Dutch East Indies; 28,589 lbs., $2,390, Australia.

URGES USE OF THE METRIC SYSTEM

The use of the English system of weights and measures hinders the sale of American drugs and chemicals in Norway to such an extent that it is almost impossible to find a market, although there is a great shortage of these products there, according to Maurice P. Dunlap, United States Consul at Stavenger. Users of chemicals and dyestuffs have applied to the consulate for information regarding American drugs, etc., but as a rule they have been unable to interpret the price lists sent them.

"The dealers would rather buy in uncertain markets where prices may be even higher than in the United States than try to learn our complicated system of weights," says Mr. Dunlap. "The metric system has long been used here, and such terms as 'ounces,' etc., are found to be confusing. If dealers could send lists giving quantities in metric weights, undoubtedly there would be opportunities for sales. Samples of drugs must first be sent (as the Norwegian law requires these goods to be of a certain standard) before any orders are given."

OF TRADE INTEREST

H. P. Herrfeldt & Co. say of seeds and herbs: "The market for everything on the list continues very firm, with stocks (with the possible exception of mustard seed) the smallest carried here in many years. The proposed increase of duty has also affected values. Coriander, celery and canary seeds close higher."

Suit has been filed against Joseph Schleyn, formerly of the Marmalax Manufacturing Company, who was fined $500 recently for selling adulterated quinine, by the jobber who states he lost more than $400 through the transaction. After buying the alleged drug from the defendant the jobber sold it to several persons to whom he afterwards refunded the payments they had made.

A mixing tank in the United Piece Dye Works at Lodi, N. J., exploded on Saturday. Five men were hurt. John Tevino was badly burned, the dye covering him from head to foot and turning his skin a navy blue. There was a similar explosion ten days ago.

Joseph Weinstein, member of the American Pharmaceutical Association, died suddenly on May 14. Dr. Weinstein was born in Russia in 1860. He was treasurer of the New York branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association at the time of his death.

L. Wayne Arny, director of the experimental drug gardens of the H. K. Mulford Company, says the plants most needed are belladonna, digitalis, cannabis, hydrastis and hyoscyamus. He suggests that women can aid by raising these few drugs.

Presentation of a mahogany desk to Russell S. Hubbard took place last week, when he retired as president of Harrison Brothers & Co., Inc., of Philadelphia. The desk was the gift of the office staff and factory employees.

The Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association of the United States will meet in Chicago, at Congress Hotel, June 27, 28 and 29. The secretary of the convention committee is T. L. Keough, 54 West Kinzie street, Chicago.

A presentation to Dr. Parker C. McIlhiney, secretary of the New York Section of the Society of Chemical Industry, will take place at the meeting on May 25, at Rumford Hall, 50 East 41st street.

The Navy Department has advertised for 2,000,000 barrels of fuel oil for ports on the Atlantic and 350,000 barrels for Pacific ports.

Dr H. H. Rusby is recovering from his illness and expects to start on his expedition to South America in a few weeks.

The Philadelphia Drug Exchange has appealed to Secretary of War Baker for the appointment of a pharmaceutical corps for the army.

The American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists will hold its annual meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., on June 11-13.

NEW METHOD OF STORING GASOLINE

E. L. Ennis, a chemist and retail druggist with a store at 139 Liberty street, New York, has invented a method of storing and using gasoline. The invention consists of a metal container partly filled with a porous wood lighter than cork and made absorbent by a chemical method of removing the gum. The wood takes up 35 per cent of the capacity of the container, which holds 65 per cent gasoline. After the container is filled no liquid can be taken from it, only gas in pure form and highly explosive. When a match is placed at the opening of the container, which would blow up an ordinary can, nothing but a small flame appears which can be put out with the bare hand. The gas can be forced out by means of another opening into the cylinders of a motor and exploded without the aid of a carburettor, making a more complete and cleaner combustion than can be obtained with the use of gasoline by present methods. The added feature of this contrivance, which proves interesting to operators of explosive engines, is that when there is no pressure there is no evaporation, or so little as to be negligible; and, although specimen containers have been punctured, there is no drip and no danger of explosion owing to the complete absorption of the gasoline by the wood.

The gas from the container can be used for lamps, torches and other commercial necessities which require a high explosive to be used under safe conditions. The container is not bulky and can be built in any form to fit the use to which it is to be put. It can be used for kerosene also, and has been applied directly to lighting, heating and power purposes in a factory on Staten Island, and, according to Mr. Ennis, is successful. It is understood that a motor boat or aeroplane equipped with this apparatus is to be submitted to the Government for testing purposes.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

24402—The manager of a firm in Bolivia desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers and exporters of machinery and apparatus for making black powder, high explosives, smokeless powder, cartridge cases, caps for cartridges, sulphuric acid, gun cotton, etc. Also drying, milling and mixing machinery. Catalogues should be submitted.

24432—A company in the United States acting as purchasing agents for firms in Japan is in the market for positive and negative moving-picture films, lathes, held wire for spinning mills, algarrobilla for tanning and "motaragaut" gum. Reference

24433—Quotations are desired by a man in Portugal from American manufacturers and exporters of hullers for castor-oil beans.

24434—A firm in England wishes to purchase 1,000 sheets of celluloid for making Christmas cards. Samples of the celluloid desired may be examined at the Bureau or its District Offices. (Refer to file No. 84805.) Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination. Payment will be made by cash against shipping documents at destination. The celluloid should be packed in wooden cases. Reference.

24440—Catalogues, price lists, and full information in regard to drugs and pharmaceutical supplies are desired by a firm in Argentina, and a surgeon in the same country wishes to receive catalogues in regard to medical supplies. Further information may be had on application to the Bureau or its District Offices.

24441—A Portuguese merchant who is at present in the United States is in the market for 12,000 cases of gasoline, 3,000 cases of kerosene, 700 tons of cube sugar, and 200 tons of granulated sugar. Quotations should be made f. o. b. New York. Payment will be made by cash against documents with credit opened with a New York bank.

24442—An agency is desired by a commission merchant in Spain for the sale of lubricating oils. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

24447—An exclusive agency is desired by a commission merchant in Spain for the sale of chemical products of all kinds and dyestuffs for silk, wool, and cotton textiles, or authorization to register purchased goods with his own trade mark. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination. Payment will be made against delivery of shipping documents. Correspondence should be in Spanish. References.

24462—An exclusive agency is desired by a commission merchant in Spain for the sale of pure vaseline for pharmaceutical chemists and perfumers. Quotations should be made c. i. f. destination. Payment will be made against delivery of shipping documents. Correspondence should be in Spanish.

24472—A company in India wishes to be put in touch with American manufacturers and exporters of oils, paints, drugs, patent medicines, food for invalids, window glass, antimony, red lead, alum, chrome alum, acids, heavy chemicals, such as zinc chloride, magnesium chloride, farina, calcium chloride, aniline dyes, rosin, etc Reference

24479—Catalogues and prices are desired by a doctor in Central America from American manufacturers and exporters of drugs and chemicals. Correspondence should be in Spanish. Reference.

24485—A company in Australia desires to purchase large quantities of fine and superfine olive oil and crude oil for scouring purposes in woolen mills, put up in 1, 2, and 4 gallon tins, each size being packed in separate cases. The oil must conform to the British pharmacopoeia and comply with the New South Wales pure foods act. It also wishes to entertain an agency proposition. Samples in triplicate and in sufficient quantities to allow testing should be submitted. Quotations should be made c. i. f. and e. destination, if possible; otherwise, f. o. b. American port. Payment will be made on purchases by cash against documents on arrival of steamer. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

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The A. W. Hoppenstedt Laboratory, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., capital $40,000. Consulting analytical and research laboratory. F. M. Loveland, A W. and E. H. Hoppenstedt, Buffalo, N. Y.

E. A. McFadden Drug Co., Hackensack, N. J., capital $25,000. Chemists and druggists. Laura A. McFadden, Jean L. Bishop, W. Carl Waggoner, Hackensack, N. J., Claire E Meyers, New York.

Benzo Chemical Co., Inc, Manhattan. Capital $5,000. Chemicals and drugs. S. H. Schwarz, M. Kraus, S. B. Neuberger, 115 Broad way, New York.

Chemical Securities Co, Wilmington, Del., capital $7,500,000 To deal in and with investments of all kinds. Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner, Wilmington, Del.

Eastern Aniline and Chemical Co., Inc., capital $2,500,000. To manufacture chemicals, drugs, paints, etc. Clark L. Jordan, Geo. F. Barght, Geo. G. Gates, Yonkers, N. Y.

Donner Union Coke Corp., Buffalo, N. Y., capital $25,000. Manufacture coke and by-products. W. H. Donner, F. B. Baird, H. Yates, Buffalo, N. Y.

Imperial Chemical Works, Warren, Pa., capital $15,000. Clarence J. Hesch, Geo. J. Hesch, F. Harold Hesch, Warren, Pa., Frank C. Hesch, Welland, Ont.

The Inman Drug Company, Delaware. Capital $25,000. Chas. B. Inman, John F. Robinson, Coleman R. Louks, Harley M. Benedict, Geo. C. Caylor.

Fish Products Co., Manhattan; capital $200,000. Fish and fish oil. E Seligman, W. G. Wiechmann, A. Jaretzki, 49 Wall street, New York.

Alfredo de Leon & Co., Manhattan; capital $6,000. Deal in hypodermic syringes and needles. Abram Levi, Albert Hoffheimer, Samuel G. Lockwood

Capital Increases—H. A. Metz & Co., Manhattan. $50,000 to $250,000.

Authorizations—The J. T. Robertson Co., Inc, Connecticut. Manufacture soap and washing powder. $15,000. Representative, W. W. Robertson, Syracuse, N. Y.

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American Cyanamid	19	24
do preferred	55	60
*By-Products Coke	156	163
do 50 per cent paid	105	115
Casein Co. of America	42	47
Davison Chemical	36	38
Dow Chemical	235	245
do preferred	98	100
Electro Bleaching	150	275
Federal Chemical	94	95
do preferred	103	105
Freeport Texas Sulphur	645	675
Freeport Texas New W. I.	42	55
Grasselli Chemical	235	255
Hooker Electro Chemical	90	...
do preferred	80	90
Kentucky Solvay	250	275
Merrimac Chemical	87	90
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	18	20
do preferred	19	22
Mulford Co., H. K.	60	65
Mutual Chemical	150	...
Niagara Alkali preferred	100	110
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	94	95
Rollin Chemical	55	75
do preferred	95	110
Semet Solvay Co.	265	273
Smith Agricultural Chemical	...	135
Solvay Process	310	325
Standard Chemical	115	135

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company of Chicago has been awarded a contract for supplying the Rock Island Arsenal with 500 pounds of cyanide of soda at 38c a pound.

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